THE CONSTITUTION.

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The Daily Constitution.

BY CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

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Sales of Land, etc., by Administrators, Executors or Guardians, are required by law to be held on the first Tuesday in the month, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, at the Court House in the county in which the property is situated. Notices of these sales must be given in a public gazette 40 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices of the sale of personal property must be given in like manner 10 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices to the debtors and creditors of an estate must also be published 40 days.

Notice that application will be made to the Court of Ordinary for leave to sell Land, etc., must be published for two months.

Citations for letters of Administration, Guardianship, etc., must be published 30 days; for dismission from Administration, monthly 6 months; for dismission from Guardianship 40 days.

Rules for foreclosure of Mortgage must be published monthly for 4 months; for establishing lost papers, for the full space of 3 months; for compelling titles from Executors or Administrators, where bond has been given by the deceased, the full space of three months.

Publications will always be continued according to these, the legal requirements, unless otherwise ordered.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

GEORGIA RAILROAD—171 miles—Fare five cents per mile—JOHN P. KING, President; E. W. COLE, Superintendent; G. T. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	5.00 A.M
Arrive at Augusta	3.45 P.M.
Leave Augusta	7.00 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	6.30 P.M.

No trains on Sunday.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	5.40 P.M.
Arrive at Augusta	3.00 A.M.
Leave Augusta	10.00 P.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	7.40 A.M.

ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAILROAD—87 miles—Fare, —— per mile—JOHN P. KING, President; L. P. GRANT, Superintendent; R. M. FARRAR, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	7:58 A. M.
Arrive at West Point	12:30 P. M.
Leave West Point	12:50 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	5:25 P. M.

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	4:35 P. M.
Arrive at West Point	12:35 A. M.
Leave West Point	11:40 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	6:45 A. M.

MACON & WESTERN RAILROAD.—103 miles—Fare, five cents per mile—A. J. WHITE, President; R. A. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Daily, except Sundays.

Leave Macon	7.45 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	2 00 P.M.
Leave Atlanta	7.15 A.M.
Arrive at Macon	1.30 P.M.

NIGHT EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAIN—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	6.30 P.M.
Arrive in Macon	2.10 A.M.
Leave Macon	8.40 P.M.
Arrive in Atlanta	4.30 A.M.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

G. H. & A. W. FORCE, Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Whitehall street, keep on hand the largest and best selected stock in Atlanta, and will sell to country merchants at New York prices, with freight added. july16-d1y

B. HERMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, Gold Pens and Spectacles, corner Marietta and Whitehall streets, (old Norcross corner,) Atlanta, Ga. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., repaired and warranted. apr18-d6m

WM. BOLLMAN, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Spectacles, &c., Whitehall street, 2d door above M. Lynch & Co.'s Book Store, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing in good style and warranted. nov12—d1y

Dr. R. NOBLE & BRO.,

DENTISTS,

TAKE this method of informing the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity that they have taken rooms in the Belle Hall, corner Marietta and Broad streets, where they are prepared to perform all operations pertaining to Dentistry.

We claim that our work can't be excelled by any one.

Particular attention given to the correction and regulation of Children's Teeth.

As to our ARTIFICIAL TEETH, we allow no work to leave our office without a perfect fit. Satisfaction given in every case.

Ladies wishing their teeth operated on at their residences shall be accommodated, and have the benefit of an operating chair. Satisfactory references given. july9-d6m

DR. GEO. B. DOUGLAS,

(Corner Marietta and Peachtree Streets,)

Over Kyle's Auction Store,

ATLANTA,........................GEORGIA

Residence Ivy street, between Decatur and Houston. june21-d2m

H. MARSHALL,

DENTIST,

CAN BE FOUND AS USUAL, IN HIS office, over Lawshe's Jewelry establishment, on Whitehall street, from 8 o'clock A. M., until half-past 5 P. M. july4-d1m

DR. R. D. BADGER

Dentist Office,

Granite Block; Broad street, adjoining Railroad, Atlanta.........................Georgia.

ROOM No. 8,

OFFICE OVER MEADOR & BROS.,

N. B.—Notice Sign, R. D. BADGER.

feb29—d6m

SIDNEY DELL,

Attorney at Law,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

OFFICE—WHITEHALL STREET, over "New York" Store, opposite E. Lawshe's. may28—d3m

R. M. ROSE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR DEALERS.

Granite Block, Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga. je16-d1y

OLIVER & WADDAIL,

Commission Merchants,

(Corner Alabama and Forsyth streets,)

ATLANTA..............................GEORGIA,

HAVE on consignment and for sale

20,000 lbs Clear Bacon Sides,

10,000 lbs Bacon Shoulders.

10,000 lbs Plain Bacon Hams,

40 barrels and kegs Leaf Lard.

800 Sacks White Tennessee Corn,

Howard Kiln Lime.

Agents for Marietta Paper Mills. Keeps constantly on hand Printing and Wrapping Paper of different sizes. je16-d3m

EVENING EDITION.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,200!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 20, 1868.

LETTER OF SENATOR DOOLITTLE.—The letter of Senator Doolittle giving his reasons for supporting Seymour and Blair, will be found in our columns. As one of the founders of the Republican party, the views of Senator Doolittle will appeal with peculiar force to moderate Republicans, who, like himself, cannot support the extreme measures and extreme men of the Radical party.

TO OUR COLUMBUS SUBSCRIBERS.—The morning's edition shall be sent, and *via* the West Point Road. The change *via* Macon was made at the solicitation of some of you.

We know no reason why THE CONSTITUTION cannot travel as fast as any other mail matter. We are running a lighting schedule, and our Mailing Clerk assures us he is always up to time.

THE CONSTITUTION seems to be very much in some people's way, and we have reason to believe particular pains are taken in some places (not in the Atlanta post office) to delay its circulation. *Verbum sat.*

FIFTH WARD MEETING.—The citizens of the 5th Ward are reminded of the meeting to-night at the Hall of the Tallula Fire Company No. 3. The object being the formation of a Seymour Club. Every Democrat and Conservative in the Ward should be present.

The time to organize has come! Put the ball in motion, and let roll on to victory.

THE KEY NOTE OF THE CAMPAIGN.—We shall, to-morrow morning, present to our readers, the great speech of Mr. Pendleton, delivered at Grafton, West Virginia, on the 16th inst. It is the key note of the campaign, and besides being a chart and compass for the party, is, perhaps, the ablest effort of Mr. Pendleton's brilliant public career. ONE THOUSAND extra copies will be struck off, and our city friends are invited to send copies to their country customers.

ON THEIR WAY HOME.—We were glad to receive in our sanctum, this morning, our esteemed cotemporaries, Col. Reid, of the Macon Telegraph, and Major Pendleton, of the South Georgia Times. These gentlemen are just on their way home from the New York Convention, and their friends will be pleased to learn that they have lost nothing in morals or health in the great metropolis.

FITCH, of the Griffin Star, is also in town, and paid us a pleasant visit this morning. He is always at home in Atlanta, and Atlanta always gives him welcome.

RETURNED—CHEERING NEWS.—Pike Hill, Varney Gaskill, Norman McDuffy, Colonel Cowart, and several other gentlemen have returned from New York, whither they went to *feel* the pressure of Democracy, and see the elephant. They returned by the way of the Central Pennsylvania Road, Cincinnati, Louisville and Nashville, and from all quarters they bring the most glorious intelligence of the uprising of the Democracy. Col. Hill informs us that the wildest enthusiasm prevails everywhere, and that the swelling tide is rapidly sweeping away the strong-holds of Radicalism. Every city, town, village and railroad station is musical with shouts for Seymour and Blair, and the whole country in a blaze for the platform and liberty.

The Radicals are silent, surly and sick, disheartened, dismal and desperate. Their curses, like chickens, have come home to roost; and, like rogues when they fall out, or are caught in the act, they have opened a quarrel among themselves, and are running a game of hide-and-seek to escape the consequences of defeat.

FINE TOMATOES.—We are indebted to our clever friend Mr. J. J. Toon, of the Franklin Printing House, for some Tilden tomatoes, grown by him, which are as fine as we have ever seen. Mr. Toon had this morning a basket of these at his office, weighing half a pound or more each. As yet, at the South, we have but little conception of the capacity of our climate and soil. The more we test their resources, the more satisfied are we that there is no country in the world whose natural resources and whose diversity of production are superior to those of the South.

It is the unceasing complaint of Democratic newspapers that Grant will not talk. It might not, however, be a source of regret to them if Seymour had talked less.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Seymour talks and talks to the point with sense. Grant is afraid to talk for lack of sense and point. Which of the two is most becoming, silence for want of sense or speech with sense?

Grant is at least entitled to the credit of prudence. Knowing his weakness he has the discretion to seal it with a still tongue.

THE TRIBUNE ON THE PROSPECT.—The New York Tribune says: "We cannot beat Governor Seymour by deriding him, or by jesting about the habits of General Blair."

Nor can you beat Governor Seymour by extolling Grant, or detracting from Blair by praising the immaculate Colfax. The sins of your party are so great that even Jupiter, with the aid of Ajax, could not withstand them.

THE CONFEDERATES IN THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Rads are making jackasses of themselves by howling over the presence of Forrest, Wade Hampton and other rebel soldiers in the Democratic Convention. As if that were not the very thing the American people have been longing for ever since Lee laid down his arms at Appomatox Court House, and Grant declared the loyalty of the South genuine and complete.

Do these noodles suppose the American people want a Union restored with the Southern leaders left out? Do they suppose it can be restored if they are left out, or that their places can be filled by blacks, carpet-baggers and traitors to both North and South, like Joe Brown, of Georgia, at Chicago?—*New York World.*

The following communication evinces a great deal of charity, but contains very little that is practical or profound.

This paper has been weak enough to suppose that Georgia stood with open arms and outstretched hands to welcome substontial *bona-fide* immigration; and that Northern men who came amongst us as friends, prepared to share our burthens and assist us in the work of recuperation and the preservation of our political integrity, should receive our respect and confidence. There is a wide distinction between this class and the *carpet-baggers*, with whom Judge Bigham has heretofore made common cause in the fierce struggle for Radical supremacy.

The gentleman so ungenerously alluded to by Mr. Bigham, came to Georgia immediately after the cessation of hostilities, to make it his home in good faith, and instead of an "office," brought his fortune with him and invested it in that sort of property and enterprise which identifies men with the soil, and secures them the claim to citizenship. Since then, he has been on the white man's side of the question, and his fidelity to the principles of the Democratic party, has only been equalled by his earnest efforts to ameliorate the condition of the South and rescue her from the thraldom of Radical misrule.

MR. EDITOR: A few days since you put me down as a candidate for the United States Senate. The style of your announcement, and of the article generally, and the situation of our public affairs render it appropriate for me to submit the following views for reflection:

A man has the right to differ from you and from me without having ascribed to him an ultra position. And the plain truth is, that there is much in our condition to unite Georgians to each other and there is not much in it to divide us, much less to drive us into extremes. Your own manly spirit will bear witness with me that the attitude of our beloved State, is like a poor relation at a feast, or a disinherited child, shivering, in sight of his fathers house. Already are we told upon your streets that rings of politicians are being formed, to divide her substance and deliver her into Ishmaelitish hands; or, otherwise, to cast lots for her garments, as if she were now dead and effectually crucified, at that. You know too, that the General Assembly has been constrained to submit to a self-inflicted inquisition, at the instance of a Pennslyvanian; and, in the very article in your paper to which I refer, you, whose hand is upraised against all scalawags and carpet-baggers, advocate the election to the United States Senate of a gentleman from Indiana, who brought his office with him as baggage in his carpet-bag.

If our situation may be thus indicated, where is the great cause for Georgians to enter into fierce and bitter partizanship against each other? What we most need is restoration to our privileges in the American Union and restoration to prosperity. With all the interest of a son, I have watched her history from my infancy; and it is my deliberate opinion that for united Georgia, restored to her rightful powers as a State there is neither negro Supremacy, which many affect to fear, nor injustice to any man of either race, white or black. Our interests are all the same, and kindness is consistent with the largest liberty of opinion.

I am aware that such ideas as these appear impracticable to men who are accustomed to look to party for salvation and for reward. Proof that such is the case, was furnished by the manner in which similar expressions made by me more than a year ago, were commented on by the press. But I appeal to you and every man of sense, to attest their correctness. For they are correct. Unity of feeling amongst our people and their mutual good will for one another, is worth more to us than the success of any party or of any men now offered for our restricted and limited suffrage. Because if kindness is preserved amongst the people, and we all work, no Government can deprive us entirely of prosperity except by depriving us of our climate and of our lands. And if such a happy state of things as the prevalence of kindness insures, be accompanied with the protections and encouragements of the American Constitution, (which are ours and which declare our co-equality to all other citizens of the American Republic, and the enjoyment of which no party has the right to defer,) then, indeed, will our prosperity be sure and brilliant and solid.

Respectfully,

LaGrange, July 17, 1868. B. H. BIGHAM.

DANGER TO OUR PARTY.—The Louisville Journal's Washington special of the 17th inst. says:

But in spite of the heat there was a stirring time at the Capitol. The funding bill was under discussion in the House, and divers and sundry members were on the rampage, and behanged to the weather. Old Thad, "the lame Lemnian," created a sensation during the debate, by declaring that upon certain contingencies touching the finances, with which your press dispatches will doubtless explain, he would vote the Democratic ticket. On the whole there has not been a more lively time in the House for a month or more.

The New York Herald, which, as yet, is vibrating between the extremes of the pendulum, in its issue of the 15th, defines its position as follows:

"Meanwhile let us see what the 'fierce democracy' further propose to do. There is no telling what may turn up. Everthing depends upon circumstances."

Old Thad threatens to join our party. The Herald is scenting its way. We confess we are rather afraid of them. They have ruined every party with which they have ever coalesced. But as the Democratic doors are open to all, we shall have to take them in, in company with many other good fellows from our own ranks who went astray, but who are now anxious to return, with the distinct understanding that they occupy seats to the rear.

TESTING WROUGHT IRON BY MAGNETISM. When a wrought iron bar is placed in the magnetic equator, that is in a direction at right angles to that of the magnetic north and south, it becomes temporarily magnetic, one side having a north, the other a south polarity. If now a magnetic needle be placed in front of the bar and moved along parallel with the latter, it will not be disturbed in pointing due north and south, as long as the iron of the bar is homogeneous; but whenever there is the slightest flaw, its polarity will be affected and it will deviate from a proper direction opposite the affected part. Repeated experiments have been made with bars supposed to be homogeneous, and examination at the point of disturbance always reveals a defect. A small pin of steel inserted longitudinally in a four inch wrought iron bar, and welded up, was accurately indicated by the needle.—*Journal of the Telegraph.*

A NOBLE GIRL.—The Concordia, (La.) Intelligencer, says:

As an instance of the industry of our parish girls, we record that of one residing not a hundred miles from Vidalia, who was reared in luxury, but now, owing to the war, finds herself and family in reduced circumstances. Her every day duty is the milking of five cows, cleaning house, attending the wants of two smaller sisters, besides going to the mill once a week, when she is compelled to swim her horse while she walks the narrow plank bridge, carrying the sack of corn on her shoulders.

General Thomas W. Osborne, the new Senator from Florida, is a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, and at the breaking out of the war was a law student. Entering the army he served under Hooker, was in Tennessee as Chief of Artillery under General Howard, and for some time was chief of the Freedman's Bureau in Florida, and subsequently United States Marshal there. He is thirty-five years old.

RAIN.—Rain has been general throughout this county, and the farmers are hopeful of good yields. We are glad to learn from our exchanges that rain has been general in the State.—*Monroe Advertiser.*

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, July 20, 1868.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock, A. M., pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the President.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Smith, Senator from the 7th District.

The roll was called, and the Journal of Saturday read and approved.

Mr. WINN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the Provisional Government of Georgia, That a joint committee of three from the Senate, and five from the House of Representatives, be appointed (the House concurring) with instructions to report such preamble and resolntions as may be proper, to be adopted by the General Assembly, in order to carry this State into the Union, under the legislation of Congress on that subject, and that all propositions relating to that matter be referred to said committee.

Mr. MERRELL thought that action on the resolution was premature, and made a motion to lay it on the table, which was adopted.

Mr. SPEER moved that the Senate take a recess for thirty minutes, which was adopted.

The time having expired for recess, the President called the Senate to order.

A message and accompanying document were presented to the Senate from His Excellency, Governor Bullock, which are as follows:

OFFICE OF PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,
Atlanta, Ga., July 20, 1868.

To the Senate:

The reports of your committee, raised to investigate the eligibilty of Senators, under the Act of Congress of June 25, 1868, to admit the States of * * * Georgia, * * *, etc., together with the evidence taken before said Committee, and the resolution of the Senate, were transmitted to the Commanding General, with my endorsement thereon, and I herewith transmit for the information of the Senate, a communication from the Commanding General.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
Provisional Governor.

HD'QRS. THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
(*Dep'nt Georgia, Florida and Alabama,*)
ATLANTA, GA. July 20th, 1868.

Hon. R. B. Bullock, Provisional Governor of Georgia:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, transmitting the action and resolution of the Senate on the eligibility of its members under the 14th Article, constitutional amendment, and objection to the same on the ground the admission of certain members, who, in the judgment of the minority of the Committee of Investigation and yourself, are ineligible.

In reply I beg leave to state that the subject matter of your communication will be held by me for consideration, and that action thereon will be deferred until I shall be officially advised of the course pursued by the House of Representatives upon the same subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. G. MEADE,
Major Gen. U. S. A.

Mr. HUNGERFORD moved that the message and document be received and laid upon the table. Adopted.

Mr. SPEER moved an adjournment to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, July 20, 1868.

House met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker McWhorter in the Chair.

Prayer by Rev. W. T. Brantly. Roll called. Proceedings of Saturday read and adopted.

Mr. HARPER, of Terrell, chairman of the committee appointed on Saturday to wait upon His Excellency, the Provisional Governor, made the following report:

Mr. Speaker.—Your committee, appointed to report to His Excellency, the Provisional Governor, the action of this House on the eligibility of its officers and members, beg leave to report that they have performed that duty. His Excellency received our report courteously and kindly, and responded by assuring your Committee that he will communicate the same to the General Commanding this the Third Military District.

F. M. HARPER, Chairman.

Mr. CALDWELL, of Troupe, claimed the floor in the discussion of his resolution of Saturday, which, upon being called for, was again read as follows:

Resolved, That the reports of the committee on the eligibility of members, with all documents and evidence, be presented by said committee to the Governor.

Mr. CALDWELL occupied the floor at some length in support of this resolution, and in conclusion called the previous question. The yeas and nays were called for, and stood as follows: Yeas, 81; nays, 82. The resolution was therefore lost.

Mr. RICE, of Columbia, moved that, in the absence of any communication from the Provisional Governor, in answer to the committee appointed on Saturday, there was no business before the House, and he would therefore move to adjourn.

House adjourned.

The Tunkers, or Dunkers, or Dunkards, are a branch of the German Baptists, so strict in their close communion principles that they will not commune with regular Baptists, but insist that the candidate for immersion must be plunged forward instead of backward; that the rite is good for nothing unless performed three times, in honor of each person in the Trinity. They neither take oaths nor fight. They celebrate the Lord's supper with the accompaniment of the love feast, the washing of feet, the kiss of charity, and the right hand of fellowship. They also anoint the sick with oil for their recovery.

POWER OF THE COTTON MANUFACTURERS. There is invested in the manufacture of cotton in this country $270,000,000; and what is remarkable, as showing the real strength of this business, but very few failures occurred during the advance of cotton from twelve cents a pound, in 1861, to $1 90, in 1864, and then the fall to forty cents in 1865, and fifteen cents in 1867.—The manufacturers are now seeking an alliance with the cotton planters for mutual protection. One would suppose that no protection was necessary for a business that could endure such changes in the price of the staple as occurred during the late crisis.

General Grant, with his family, is now sojourning on his farm near St. Louis, where he will remain several weeks prior to his departure further West. He is not expected to return to Washington before the middle of September.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The remains of Mrs. Mattie Todd White, sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, were interred in the Lexington, Ky., Cemetery on Monday last.

ASHBURN TRAGEDY.

Trial of the Columbus Prisoners.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.

MCPHERSON BARRACKS, July 20, 1868.

Court met at 10 o'clock, A. M. The record of Saturday was read and approved.

Mr. Stephens, for the defense, asked the previlege of asking a question of the witness, Homer H. Starr. The Court consented. Mr. Stephens then asked: What do you mean by your door opening to the left? Will you show the Court what you mean? Going into my room it opens to the left; coming out it opens to the right.

The witness, Mr. Starr, desired to correct his testimony so as to read: "I am Shipping Clerk in a Cotton House."

Roswell Ellis sworn.—Mr. Stephens, for the Defense.—I live in Columbus, Ga.; on the night that A. was killed I was confined to my bed with sickness, up stairs in the northeast corner of McGee's building; on the same floor several persons occupied rooms; Mr. Bedell occupied the room immediately east of me; the adjoining room by Mr. Reed, a cotton buyer; the one adjoining that by Dr. Eckhart as an office; the corner room—last on that side of the hall—by Mr. Duck as a sleeping room; on the south side of the hall the two 1st rooms were used as a revenue office by McSpadden & Harris; the next was a vacant room; between the hall and Mr. Starr's room there is a little hall; I speak of Mr. Columbus C. Bedell, whom I recognize among the prisoners here; I did not hear Mr. Bedell when he came to the room that night; I almost invariably hear him when he comes in, that is, when I am in my own room; I had been sick for eight or ten days; I retired to bed about 8 o'clock, very much exhausted and immediately fell asleep; I slept unnaturally sound the early part of the night from exhaustion and opiates I had taken; I woke between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock that night; heard Mr. Bedell's clock strike 1; I did not sleep from that time out from paroxysms of pain; did not get to sleep before day; I think if Mr. B. had come in or gone out of his room after I woke, that I should have heard him; there is a door between my room and his; my wardrobe stands against it; very often I am awakened by Mr. B. coming in; I know Mr. B.'s habits during the time he has been rooming there; during the cotton season he has often been kept up to a very late hour, varying from 10 to 12 o'clock at night; I never met him, that I recollect, at a public political meeting, or know of his attending one; don't remember that Mr. Bedell ever wore his hair long and hanging over the shoulders; there is no carpet to walk upon in his room; can very distincly hear a person walking in his room while I am in my room; I know his walk from that of other people; it is peculiar; my recollection was impressed about my walking before 12 and 1 o'clock, and hearing B.'s clock strike the hour of one, from the fact that next morning he came into my room and inquired if I hadheard him come in last night; I told him I had not; he told me he had come in early, and informed me he had heard that he was suspected of being implicated in the assassination; I replied that if he had come in after 1 o'clock I should have heard him. There is no one in Columbus that I should mistake for Bedell; I have seen a party afterwards pointed out to me, who I thought resembled him; this man's name was Hudson; his hair was long over the shoulders, beard long, and height corresponding with that of Mr. B.; Wm. H. Branham, in appearance, corresponds very much with Mr. Bedell; his height does not; his beard does; Maj. Bradley, a bar-keeper, is stouter, and not so tall as Mr. Bedell; he wears a long black beard. There was no way of getting out of my apartment except on Broad Street, unless by jumping fences; the back space is enclosed by a plank fence; the water closet is in the corner of this space; in going to the water closet I should pass out of the hall to a platform, and from thence by backstairs into the back yard; this platform is 25 or 30 feet long, and about 15 feet from the ground; the enclosed space which contains the water closet is about 35X45 feet; it is enclosed by an upright plank fence between 6 and 7 feet high; it separates the water closet and vacant kitchen from the main yard; on the off side it separates the yard of Dr. Eckhart from this lot; on the south side of this space there is a very high fence; about 15 feet high; Mr. Morton was the architect who planned the McGee House I have understood. (A diagram of the aforesaid house and premises was here handed to the witness, which he recognized as correct.)

Mr. Stephens read the following proposition, to-wit: "The credit of the witnesses, Woodward, Reese, Tucker, and Parrham, for the prisoner Duke having been attacked on cross-examination, counsel for the defense now propose to offer the testimony of the Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, to support the credit of the impeached witnesses."

In reply, objection was made as follows: "The counselfor the prosecution object to the admission of the testimony proposed, on the ground that the credibility of the witnesses named has not been attacked. They were carried through a sifting cross-examination with the view of testing the strength and accuracy of their memory. The counsel for the prosecution distinctly state that they make no charge that the witnesses named are not gentlemen of veracity."

With the undestanding that these statements be placed upon the record, Mr. Stephens withdrew his propositin.

Cross Examination.—Could you not readily distinguish Bedell from any of the persons named as resembling him? From very long acquaintance with him I could; at night I might make the mistake. Mr. B., by taking off his boots, could possibly get in and out of his room without my hearing him; it is not probable, because I would hear him turn his key; if the door was not locked he might get in and out in his stocking feet without attracting my attention; I frequently set my watch by the striking of his clockthe Democratic club was organized after the death of A.; I don't remember of my having attended any political meeting a short time before A.'s death; cannot say from my own knowledge whether or not Mr. B. attended political meetings before A.'s death; I spoke from my knowledge of his general habit of not attending such meetings; I was particularly wakeful after I woke up the night of A.'s death; if this important event had not transpired and my memory been refreshed next morning I may not have remembered what occured; where A. was killed is about five hundred yards from my room; my room is, I judge, between four and five hundred yards from the Perry House; I have thought that I did not hear the firing that night, from the fact that it took place in a house, and my room being closed; I heard Bedell walking about in his room that morning as usual; he came from his room into mine; he had been out and returned before he came into my room; he left his room about the usual hour of 8 o'clock, I think; I suppose he had been out because I had heard the usual noise made in his room before going out. It is possible that he may have walked into his room without my noticing it; I remarked nothing unusual about his appearance the morning he came in my room; the store rooms under the sleeping apartments had been unoccupied for some time previous to A.'s death; I dont think the doors could possibly have been opened, because the keys were in the possession of Mr. Redd or Mr. McGee, and if they had been forced open there would have been some evidence of it; I could not swear that the keys were not in Mr. Bedell's possession that night; if he had had the back door key it is improbable he could get out in that way, because it is left in the door and the doors are opened from the front. It is possible Mr. B may have had the key of the front and back door and gone out that way that night; I have seen a negro, by several motions, climb over the fence between the back enclosure and Mr. Eckhart's lot; if there was not an easier mode of getting to the desired point he might have made the required effort to get over the fence; if he had a motive in going that way I think B. might have gotten over, and into the street by crossing another—a picket fence five or six feet high, with sharpened points; there is a gate from Mr. Eckhart's lot into the street. In the early part of the night and, with a great deal of care, in the latter part Mr. B. might possibly have gone out the front way without my knowing it; I only swear that I do not believe he went out that night; in my room I hear little except the sound of walking; Mr. Bedell's walk is very different from any one else about there and I can easily recognize it; if there is nothing to attract my attenton to it I should not probably remember it 5 minutes; there was nothing on that night to attract attention and cause me to particularly recollect it.

Redirect Examination.—Quite a number of families were at Mr. Eckhart's house at that time; he kept boarders; a person passing through the yard that night would have been as likely to excite observation as in Broad street; the going out of Mr. B. at breakfast time would not have been as likely to attract my attention as his coming in at a late hour of the night.

Re-cross Examination.—While I was asleep that night, he could have come into his room with his shoes off, without my knowledge.

By the Court.—When and how did you hear of A.'s murder? I heard it between 8 and 9 o'clock next morning from Mr. Ingmire, who came in to see after my condition. I was awakened that night by the pain I was suffering; it was not by Mr. Bedell coming in or going out. About how many minutes before the striking of one did you awake? I cannot determine the precise time that I woke, but I know it was some time before the clock struck one; it may have been half-past 12 or a quarter before one. When was the person who was reported as appearing like Bedell pointed out to you, before or after A.'s murder? It was after.

Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

[From the New York World, July 15.]

Serenade to the Hon. S. S. Cox.

The Hon. S. S. Cox was the recipient of a serenade at his residence, 13 East Twelfth street, last evening, by the Democracy of the Ninth Ward, headed by Jackson Band. After the playing of some beautiful selections of music, and a large display of fireworks, Mr. Cox appeared and spoke as follows:

Fellow-citizens and Democracy of the Ninth Ward—I tender to you my grateful acknowledgments for the coutesy of this serenade. After the meeting which you have just held in the Ninth Ward, I will not long detain you. Especially do I deem it rather unfitting from my own threshhold to discuss the political matter uppermost in your minds. I hardly know to what to attribute this demonstration. [A voice, "Democracy!"] Yes—a Democrat to the end. [Cheers.] That is what is the matter, I guess. [Cheers and laughter.] I suppose you have been ratifying the nominations. As one of the delegates of New York City, I have already by my vote in the Convention ratified them. The Convention had no easy choice. For myself, it was difficult, especially for personal reasons. The distinguished position of my old colleague, Mr. Pendleton, with whom I had come to and with whom I had left Congress, coming as he did from my native State, renders it difficult to agree with some of my associates in the convention. [Cheers.] My personal relations with Senator Hendricks—[continued cheers]—were those of life-long friendship, and I gave him my vote, while New York stood by him. General Hancock—[cheers]—whose sword had a jewel "more precious than rubies"—the deference which the true soldier pays to the civil authority—made his name sound like a trumpet in the conflict. But it was reserved through a fair and just order of events, that the choice of a candidate should fall on your own favorite son—Horatio Seymour. [Cheers and applause.] His devotion to the Democracy, his urbanity, and persuasive manners, his urgent and rare eloquence, his uniform Christian gentleness, not more observable in his daily life than in his political principles, contribute to make his name a tower of strength. [Cheers.] He has qualities which will grow by studying their sterling value, and a record in the Democratic household which will show more and more by the attrition of political debate. [Cheers.] Let our opponents analyze his life. They will find nothing but what is becoming a man of honor and a Christian statesman. He is associated with General Blair, who has borne our banner in martial and civil conflict gallantly. This is the result of our labors. Everywhere from Maine to Alabama, from Texas to Wisconsin, the people are indorsing it with acclamations as the only solution of our civil problems. I did not intend to make political remarks here. The doorstep is sacred to other purposes. Besides, we have here involuntary auditors, upon whose right of hearing—nearly as sacred as the right of speech—I will not encroach. [Cheers and applause.] Therefore, I invite you to partake of the hospitalities of my house, thanking you for the compliment which you have paid me.

Justice being done to the hospitable board, three cheers were given for Mr. Cox, Seymour and Blair, and the serenaders wended their way homeward.

Edmund Burke.

Mr. Morley remarks of Edmund Burke: We hear him in conversation at the Club, with Johnson and Goldsmth, and Reynolds and Windham, winding into his subject like a serpent, as Goldsmith said of him; bidding some too grave and anxious gentlemen to "live pleasant;" fascinating and great-hearted Johnson with "his knowledge, his genius, his diffusive affluence of conversation," and making him cry, "Sir, that fellow calls forth all my powers." We see him in the House of Commons, in his tight brown coat, with his spectacles and a little bob wig with curls, beginning his oration with folded arms and an air of humility, and gradually rising to thunderous denunciations of the noble Lord in the blue ribbon; or later on, of those vain, petulant upstarts in a neighboring country, who were wickedly proscribing the sacred ministers of religion, persecuting their virtuous and innocent sovereign, and covering with humiliation the august daughter of the Cæsars. We may follow him from the heat and violence of the House, where drunken lordings and 'squires derided the greatest man of their time, down to the calm shades of Beaconsfield, where he would, with his own hands, give food to a starving beggar, or medicine to a peasant sick of the ague; where he would talk of the weather, the turnips, and the hay, with the team-men and the farm's bailiffs; and where, in the evening stillness, he would pace the walk under the trees and reflect on the state of Europe and the distractions of his country. While Fox was squandering tens of thousands at the gaming table, we may watch Burke supporting Barry for several years at Rome; anxiously pressing his last half-guinea upon the friendless Emin; rescuing Crabbe, though a perfect stranger to him, from a debtor's prison, and maintaining him in his own house until a provision was found for him; and on every occasion ready to extend not only sympathy, but a share of his slender purse, wherever he found penniless genius or worth. And, finally, we may look with tragic emotions on the pathos of that crowning scene which left the remnant of the nobleman's days so desolate and void.

AN ARMY OF DRUNKARDS.—In the House last Saturday Mr. Pile remarked that the Secretary of War had told him that morning, that at the rate at which officers were now dismissed from the service for incompetency, drunkenness and immorality, one-fourth of all the officers in the army would be got rid of in twelve months.

Daniel Webster wore a hat the size of which was 7⅞; Thurlow Weed wears the same size; Abraham Lincoln's was 7 1-16; Daniel Lord's 6⅞; Horace Greely's 7⅛; James Gordon Bennett's 7⅛. Mr. James T. Brady has a head as large as that of any public man in the country.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON!

Two Proclamations by the President.

Confirmations and Rejection.

Weston Didn't Make Time.

Death of an Artist.

SUNDAY NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The President has issued two proclamations announcing, in accordance with the requirements of the Omnibus Admission Bill, the adoption by South Carolina and Louisiana of the Fourteenth Article. The same [illegible]pressions doubting the legality of the Legisla- [illegible] and the authenticity of the ratification tures a[illegible] this with former proclamations. characterize [illegible]lling northward with heavy A storm is prev[illegible] slight rain here. The thunder and lightning. [illegible] lines northward are interrupted.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Senate to-day confirmed R. W. Mullins as Collector of Customs at Teche, Louisiana, and E. H. Smith as Internal Revenue Collector for the first South Carolina District, and rejected A. R. Wallace as Postmaster at Montgomery, Alabama.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The artist Lentze died yesterday.

PORTLAND, July 20.—The pedestrian Weston failed in making fifty miles in seven hours, by six and a half minutes.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Old bonds 14; new 9⅞. Virginias, new, 45⅛. Tennessees, ex-coupons, 68; new, 67⅛. Gold 43⅛. Sterling 10⅛. Money easy at 4a5. Flour dull, 5a10 lower. Wheat firm. Corn dull. Pork lower at 28.00. Lard quiet. Cotton quiet, 31⅛a32.

LONDON, July 20, NOON.—Consols 94⅛. Bonds 72⅛a72⅞.

FRANKFORT, July 20.—Bonds firm at 76⅞.

PARIS, July 20.—Bourse dull.

LIVERPOOL, July 20, NOON.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales, 10,100 bales. Bacon quiet; others the same.

DRY YOUR PEACHES.—We learn from a gentlemen who has recently traveled through the North that the peach crop in middle and northern States is almost a failure. The average price here for the last three years has been say $2.50 per bushel and they will probably be quite as high this year.

Thousands of dollars may be saved in this section of country by properly securing this valuable crop. The shortness of the wheat crop can nearly be made up from the peaches by prompt and careful attention. We hope the rich harvest that may be gathered from this source will not be neglected.—*Rome Courier.*

The Palladium speaks of a circus clown "who is a candidate for the Presidency." This we consider very insulting to Grant, whose exploits in the ring, with the monkey and mule have been so touchingly described by Grant's venerable parent. The exhibition may have been clownish, but even that would not be a justification of our contempory. We hope that it will not continue such attacks upon the Radical candidate for the Presidency, either openly or covertly.—*New Haven Register.*

MR. STEPHENS.—A Washington letter says: "Private information just received here would indicate that the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, will be elected to the United States Senate by the Georgia Legislature. The statement is that his name will be presented by the Union element in that body, and that he will receive an almost unanimous support. Whether he will be allowed to take a seat in the Senate, is an interesting question for the future."

REVOLUTION.—The Radical papers say that Blair's letter means revolution. Well, that's just what the people want. They want a revolution and they are going to have one at the ballot-box next November that will upset Radicalism forever and elevate Democracy upon its ruins.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Ex-President Pierce says: "Seymour is perfectly satisfactory to the New Hampshire Democrats, and will carry the State beyond a doubt in November."

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Markets by Mail.

Louisville Markets.

LOUISVILLE, July 17.

FLOUR—We quote sales of 75 bbls in store at prices ranging from 6 75 for superfine, 10 75a11 for A No 1, and 12 for fancy. Stocks of choice brands very light. We quote as follows, in lots in store: fine 6a6 50, superfine 6 75a7 25, extra 8a8 25, extra family 9a9 25, and A No 1 at 10a10 75; fancy brands range from 11 to 12.

GRAIN—The supplies are inadequate to the demand, with sales 300 bushels prime new wheat at prices ranging from 1 90 to 2 per bushel. Corn is maintained at full rates, with a sale in store of 1,600 bushels, shelled and ear, at 94a95 in bulk, and 300 bushels prime shelled in store at 98. Oats are also scarce and equally high, dealers quoting sales of small lots at 83a85 in bulk. Rye is in rather light demand, with sales of New crop to distillers at 1 55a1 60 frr prime, the market closing rather firmer.

GROCERIES—The demand was rather better today, and at easier rates, too, despite the enhanced rates of gold, with a sale of 160 bags Rio coffee at 20a24¼ for fair to prime, and a sale of 100 bbls refined sugar, hard standard, at 17¼. This is a decline of ¼c on round lots. We quote Rio coffee, fair to prime, 20a24¼; choice was quoted at 25a25¼ in lots; Laguayra 25¼a26¼, Java prime 35a36, and Mocha 43a46, small orders 1c advance. Sugar, raw, firm. We quote Porto Rico as follows: Fair 13¼a12¼, prime 14¼a14¾, and choice 15 in lots. Demarara refined 15¼a16. Cuba raw, in lots, at 12¼a13¼, small sales ¼c advance or in bbls. Refined sugar in lots, hard standard, 17¼a17¼, small sales at 17¾a18; soft refined 15¼a16¼, small sales 15¾a17¼.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—The market was dull and drooping to-day, with no sales of consequence transpiring. We quote mess pork in lots at 28 55, retail lots at 28 75. Bulk meats dull and lower as follows: Shoulders 12, clear ribbed sides 15¾, and clear sides 16, all loose. Bacon is also quite dull at the following range of quotations: shoulders 13¼, clear ribbed sides 17, and clear sides 67¼, all packed. Round lots were freely offered at ¼c less. A sale of 50 tierces hams, plain sugar-cured, at 18a18¾, and sugar-cured at 20. Breakfast bacon 18 in small lots packed. Lard is still dull and lower, with sales of 20 tierces prime leaf at 18a18¼, with some round lots offered at 17¾. We quote, in kegs, at 19a19¼, for prime pork house lard, while country and butchers' lard ranges from 17¼ to 18¼.

Pittsburg Oil Market.

PITTSBURG, July 17.

Crude oil market quiet but firm on the spot at 14¼a15c. Refined in bond firm; sales, July buyers' option, at 34¾c, for first half of August 35c for Philadelphia delivery.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; superfine sold at 6 25, extra 5 25a5 75, double extra 8a9 50.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firm and closed at 10c lower on all grades below choice, prime and choice red and white fall sold at 2 05a2 20; good spring sold at 1 65. Corn slow but prices maintained; mixed and yellow 80a82, white 86a88. Oats—old rates, 78a83, new 76 78. Rye firmer at 1 15.

PROVISIONS—Dull, weak and a fraction lower. Pork on the spot 28 75. Bacon shoulders 12¼a13, clear sides 16¾a17, sugar-cured hams 20¼. Lard dull at 17¼ for choice kettle, and 19 for keg.

CATTLE—Only a local demand and prices unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 17.

Dry goods buoyant with a moderate inquiry at 18a18¼ for best makes of heavy brown sheetings, 15a16 for fine do; 14a15 for best brown sheetings; 9¼a9¾ for standard print cloths; 13 1-2a14 1-2 for dark styles of prints; 17a18 for the most popular makes of ginghams, and 50a55 1-2 for cotton bags. The Hadley Falls and the Holyoke companies have reduced the price of their spool thread to 94a50c for six cord and three cord.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 17.

FLOUR—Unchanged, with a good local demand for fresh ground at 9 50a975 for family; old is neglected and could not be sold except at large reductions.

GRAIN—Wheat 1 98a2 for No 1 red new or old.

WHISKY—Dull at 23a40 in bond.

PROVISIONS—Dull and the demand nominal. Mess pork is held at 28. Bulk meats 11¾a11 1-2 for shoulders and 14 for sides. Bacon held at 12¾a13 for shoulders, and 16 1-2a17 for clear rib and clear sides. Lard 17¾.

OIL—Linseed steady at 1 04a1 05.

LARD—Dull at 30a45 for No 1 extra.

PETROLEUM—Firm at 35a36 for refined free.

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,200!

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 21, 1868.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORATIO SEYMOUR, of N. Y.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

The Democratic State Convention will assemble in Atlanta on Thursday, July 23d. It is hoped that each County will send a full Delegation. The several lines of railway have consented to pass Delegates for one fare. The Grand Mass Meeting of the Democracy will transpire in Atlanta on the same day. Let there be a grand rally of the friends of Freedom and a White Man's Government.

THE SPEAKING TO-NIGHT.—By reference to the card of the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Fulton county, it will be seen that the Hon. Henry S. Fitch will address the members of the Legislature, the citizens of the city, and visitors, to-night at Davis' Hall. All are invited, and particularly the ladies.

Col. Fitch is a gentleman of fine attainments and extraordinary oratorical powers. Bringing with him a heritage of Democracy unsullied by a single aberration from the true faith, and principles that the true men of the country, everywhere, may cling to with safety, he should be heard by all classes and all parties, and we hope none will stay away who are not afraid of truth.

Let Davis' Hall be filled to its utmost capacity, and our word for it, the speaker will do no harm to the cause for which he speaks.

A RUMOR.—It was rumored on our streets yesterday afternoon, that General Meade had determined to "purge" the Senate of *Eight*, and the House of *Thirty-one* members. We have good authority for stating that the rumor was *false*, and that on the contrary, the Commanding General will to-day make a communication sustaining the action of the two Houses.

The proposition is too absurd for belief and it would require no extraordinary trouble to trace the rumor to Radical Head-Quarters, or to find its solution in a trick to *scare* Democrats into dishonorable combinations and stultifying action. Wellington won the battle of Waterloo by repeating the command three times, "stand firm." We say to our Democratic friends, "*stand firm*."

BUG-BEAR.—Some of the Northern Radical journals affect to be terribly frightened by Blair's letter. They swear it is but another name for civil war and revolution. At night they dream of the dreadful apparition. At morning they rise from destorted visions of "raw-head and bloody bones." Poor timid souls! they are much in the condition of some silly Niggerites at the South. These harmeless creatures are in constant dread of rebel outrage. They go North and proclaim that loyal men are unsafe at the South. They dream of rivers of blood. At night every innocent breath of wind, whispering in at their doors, is the murderous voice of a Ku-Klux. Their own guilty souls are in constant apprehension of evil. They flee when no man pursues. In their diseased brains they conjure up all sorts of ghost and hob-goblin stories, giving them a semblance of reality with which to excite the North. Cowards themselves, they have not the courage to face brave men, though they be conquered enemies. In the absence of all danger, when they are perfectly secure, they seek to insult and oppress in peace those whom they had not the manliness to meet in war. At a time when the whole South is in profound peace they imagine that the bloody rebels are in the act of devouring their body and bones. In acting the part of traitors and renegades their guilty souls tell them they deserve punishment, whether it is administered or not.

These miserable Southern tools are good instruments in the hands of their Northern masters. Verily they ought to have their reward if it is nothing more than a single crumb.

THE CROMWELLIAN ERA.—The Cromwellian era in this country is drawing to its close. The people, having tested a military usurpation, are prepared to pronounce against it. They have wandered from their legitimate government, under the lead of evil influences which they are now ready to discard. They long for a return. They had not known the difference until they tried. They are thoroughly satisfied with test and disgusted with the result. As in England, under the Restoration, legitimate monarchy resumed control, so in America, with the overthrow of Radicalism in November next, and the popular indignation which will overwhelm the Barebones Congress, the country, under Democratic supremacy, will resume its proper sphere, with the Constitution as the true test of authority and the spirit of Republican Government restored to its rightful and hereditary rule.

ABSENT.—As the absence of Democrats in either branch of the General Assembly is being closely scrutinized by the people, it is due Mr. Ballenger, of Floyd, to say that he was too unwell yesterday to take his seat. We should be glad to account for some other absentees as satisfactorily. Lookout, gentlemen. This is no time to trifle with the interests of the people, and you *shall not* do so with impunity!

☞ A. T. Stewart, old as he is, makes calculations respecting his personal affairs at least sixty years ahead.—*Exchange.*

A. T. Stewart, as the narrow, selfish, contracted, uncharitable creature he is represented to be, will be warmly engaged in the settlement of his personal affairs with the Devil sixty years hence.

☞ We suppose Grant will extend his Western tour to the Pacific. He should at least familiarize himself with salt water, in view of his November trip up Salt River.

Petitioning for a New Election.

> Delegates from Georgia and Mississippi are petitioning Congress to pass a law whereby fair elections may be held in their States. They claim that the recent elections were controlled by Rebels, who prevented by threats, etc., a fair expression of opinion. A delegation from Virginia is also asking the same body to order an election in that State.—*New York Tribune.*

The Georgia delegation petitioning Congress for a fair election, or rather a law by which such an one may be held in this State, because of Rebel intimidation in the late elections, are willfully alleging what they know to be false. The military forces at the disposal of Gen. Meade in this State were judiciously distributed previous to the election, with the view to preserve peace and secure a fair election. That result was achieved. We do not remember to have seen or heard any account of the Rebels, so-called, preventing by threats, or by force, a fair expression of opinion at any point in the State. Had they been guilty of such conduct, Gen. Meade would have been advised of it, when no doubt he would have very properly ordered a new election. The truth of the whole matter is, there are certain malcontents, who, having been fairly defeated themselves, or else dissatisfied with the general result, are now urging Congress to pass some law by which they may fraudulently, if not fairly, carry the election in their own way.

The country will never have any peace so long as it has a Congress which lends an ear to the misrepresentations of just such miserable wretches as are enumerated above.

STAND FIRM!—We cannot too earnestly impress upon the Democratic members of the Legislature the importance of voting against the 14th amendment. If 20,000 or more Democrats in the State are to be disfranchised, let not the charge of being parties to the infamous act lie at your doors. Whatever evil may be set forth as a consequence of rejection, dwindles into insignificance in comparison with the manifest injustice you would thereby inflict upon your own fellow-citizens. Whatever the opposition may do, see to it that you are not parties to the deed. The act itself, aside from any intrinsic merit it might profess to claim, is an arbitrary one. It is founded in injustice, and proposed for your adoption in a manner unprecedented in the annals of legislation.

This is no time for policy or expediency. Whatever the consequences may be, make for yourselves a record consistent with that of the National Democratic party, and such as will stand the test of time. If the Radicals have the power they will force the measure. Let them do it without your aid. Reject it and leave the authors of this, in conjunction with the whole reconstruction scheme, to dispose of it as best they can. It is no measure of yours; therefore, you are not responsible for its fate.

Let Gen. Meade re-assemble the Convention, or take such action as the occasion may require. In the event of rejection, the Legislature having failed to eject any of its members, General Meade may, by a new process, undertake to oust enough refractory members to change the general result, by filling their places with the Radicals who opposed them in the late election. Who knows? He has the power. Will he use it? We shall see. Strange events are on the tapis! But a perplexing question confronts the General in this aspect of the case. Having referred the question of eligibility to each House for final action, how can he now, honorably, himself make discrimination where none has been made by either House? We do not believe he will do this. He cannot consistently reverse a record already made upon this subject; and it is not reasonable to suppose that he will interfere with the right of the two Houses to judge of the qualifications of their own members.

The situation is a critical one, turn which way we will, and difficulties seem to confront the passage to an easy reconstruction. But, we repeat, these are not Democratic measures; hence that party is alone responsible for its success or defeat.

☞ A Cincinnati paper suggests that the Republicans offer a day of thanksgiving for a happy riddance of the Blair family.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Republican party will find itself divested of so many families before November next, that the whole country will appoint a day of thanksgiving for a happy riddance from its rule.

THE GERMANS AND THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.—A very largely attended meeting of the General Committee of the German Democratic Union party of New York was held on Tuesday evening. Oswald Ottendorfer, Esq., editor of the Staats Zeitung, presided; A. Gottman, Esq., secretary. After brief speeches the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the nominations of the Democratic National Convention, and that we shall do all in our power to secure the election of Horatio Seymour, the foremost man in the ranks of the Democracy of the Empire State, and of Francis Preston Blair, the brave and gifted warrior of the Union.

Resolved, That we consider a perfect understanding to exist between the platform of the Democracy, adopted at the last Convention, and the principles of the nominees, and we are satisfied that their election will rid the people of the burden and woes which have befallen them since a corrupt Radical party has taken charge exclusively of the national affairs.

Resolved, That in our sincere belief a continuation of the prevalence of the Radical party must unrvoidably lead to the ruin of the credit and welfare of the country, and its happiness and progress, and that we consider it an imperative duty to put an end to Radical Republicanism for all time to come.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.—We learn from the Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette that the Secretary of War has inaugurated a new policy regarding Southern railroads. Many of these have been largely indebted to the government for a long time, on account of material purchased at the close of the war, and most of them, though able, have persistently neglected to make payments. In all such cases it is in contemplation to appoint a government Receiver, to take full possession of such roads, and control and operate them until the debt is paid. Several roads have already been taken possession of in this manner, which is in strict accordance with the terms of contracts entered into when the government material was furnished. Those roads which are really unable to pay will be as leniently dealt with as justice to the government will allow.—*Nashville Press and Times.*

CROPS.—From all parts of the country most cheering news greets us respecting the prospects for corn. A very large amount of ground has been placed in cultivation, and although we have often noticed the crop more forward at this season of the year, yet we have never seen corn look more flourishingly. A few more rains and a large crop will be a certainty.—*Bourbon, Ky., Democrat.*

KEY-NOTE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

GREAT SPEECH

—OF—

HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON,

—AT—

GRAFTON, WEST VIRGINIA,

—ON—

Thursday, July 16, 1868.

By Special Telegraph to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

INTRODUCTORY.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: It will be impossible for me to make myself heard in this immense audience unless you keep quiet; and I shall ask that while I am speaking you will allow me to proceed without interruption. I thank you, gentlemen, for the very cordial reception you have just given me. The Chairman of your State Executive Committee, who invited me to attend your meeting to-day, told me I had no truer friends in the Union than I would meet here in West Virginia. You have proven his statement true. I came obedient to your bidding. I desired to see you; to make your personal acquaintance; and to return to you my thanks for the warm and constant support of your delegates to the National Convention. I came to show you that no personal disappointment lingers in my breast or dampens for an instant the ardor of my efforts for the success of our party; that far above all personal considerations I rate the success of the principles in which I believe, and that whoever shall bear the flag on which those principles are inscribed, I shall be found close by his side, in the thickest of the fight, to cheer him with my voice and to aid him with my arm. I came to urge upon you, Democrats and Republicans alike, to trample under foot every prepossession, and prejudice, and passion, if it were as dear as life itself, and, rising to the hight of this great struggle, to remember that we have only a little life to give and a noble, enduring Government to save.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, THE PARTY OF LIBERTY AND PROGRESS.

I am a party man. I avow it, but not, I trust, in any narrow or sectarian sense. I am attached from conviction to the principles of the Democratic party. I have studied its history from the foundation of the Government. In the States I have found it to be the party of liberty and progress. In the Federal Government I have found it to be the exponent of the fundamental principle of the Constitution that "all powers which are not granted are reserved." It has been the consistent opponent of consolidation in the one system, and of excessive administration in the other. It has been at once the firm supporter of the States and of the just powers of the Federal Government. In every vicissitude of our history it has appeared to direct us with its wisdom, and to extricate us by its courage, and to-day it stands as it did in 1798 and 1799, under the guidance of Mr. Jefferson, pointing us to the path of safety, which is now, as it was then—the Constitution—the path of fraternal harmony and peace.

THE NEW YORK CONVENTION THE SYMBOL OF A RESTORED UNION.

The Convention which sat in New York was an august assembly. It was the true council of our party. It embraced our best, and purest and wisest men. The roll of the States was called, and not one was without a representative. The roll of the districts was called, and not one was missing. The doctrine of State suicide was not recognized. The dissolution of the Union was not acknowledged. Every State was invited to be present and every State accepted the invitation. Every State selected such citizens as she chose; and thus it happened North Carolina, and South Carolina, and Georgia, and Virginia, sat as in the days of the Revolution, in fraternal council with Massachusetts, and New York, and Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; and that Hampton and Preston, and Forrest sat side by side with Steedman and Morgan. The Convention was the sign, and the symbol, and the prophecy of a restored Union, and a harmonious people. It rose to the dignity of its high duty. The eyes of the world were upon its proceedings—greater than the Holy Alliance, which subjected peoples and divided empires, its mission was to enfranchise the people of our own race; to restore the Union of our States; and to maintain the institutions of civil liberty. For the first time in their history, the American people realized that free government was in danger, and that the fate of the Republic trembled in the balance. They had been taught to believe that freedom was indigenous to our soil, and, shutting their eyes to the teachings of all history, shutting their eyes to the facts connected with our Revolution, they had hugged to themselves the delusion that whatever the storm of faction, or passion, or revolutionary fervor, liberty at least was safe. They had awakened from the dream. As they sent Representatives to the Convention, they charged them, as the Dictator of old was charged: "See to it that no detriment happens to the Republic."

THE PLATFORM.

By unanimous vote they adopted a declaration of principles—"fidelity to the Constitution;" "fidelity to the Union;" "fidelity to the rights of States;" "fidelity to the rights of citizens;" "fidelity to the principles of civil liberty"—"fidelity to that policy in matters of finance and taxation, which, by paying the public debt in legal-tender notes, will lift from the shoulders of labor the burthens which oppress it, and by lightening the measure of taxation will secure it the just rewards of a cheerful and contented industry." [Applause.]

THE NOMINEES.

And the assertion of these principles was also, by a unanimous vote, confined to one who is worthy of the trust, by his age and experience, and intellect, and cultivation; by his honesty, his patriotism and his unsullied reputation. By the possession of every virtue which adorns a public or a private life, Horatio Seymour stands the first of statesmen; and his explicit declaration that he approves every line of those resolutions; that he will stand upon them in the contest; that he will carry them out in future, wherever he may be placed; gives full assurance that he will make them effective in his administration. [Tremendous applause.]

Mr. Blair is an accomplished and experienced statesman; a brave and able soldier. His father was the nearest friend of General Jackson—his brother the confidant and adviser of Mr. Lincoln, and he himself the disciple and protege of Benton. [Applause.]

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—WHAT IT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR.

If anything more were needed to fire your heart with the enthusiasm which marked their nomination, let it be drawn from the contrasts which our country today presents. The Republican party has been for eight years in absolute possession of every department of the Federal Government—it has had the executive, and the legislative, and the judiciary, obedient to its behests. It has had possession of every State Government in the Union, with very few exceptions; so few that they scarcely serve to illustrate the rule. It has had every department of governmental power, both State and Federal, entirely in its hands. If vetoes have been interposed, they have been overridden by a two-thirds vote. If adverse judicial decisions have been expected, the Court has been reorganized by a diminution of the judges, or the case has been taken from its cognizance by a change of the law of appeal. If States have interposed an obstacle, their assumptions have been derided, and their efforts have been met by the strong arm of the Federal power.

Having thus had absolute possession of the Government during four years of the war, it has also had possession of it during more than three years of profound peace. It has had the enjoyment of power, and it is responsible for its use.

But in what condition do we find the country to-day? Where is the Constitution which they swore to uphold? Where is the Union which they swore to maintain? Where are the rights of the States which are essential to the maintenance of that Constitution and Union?

HOW THEY HAVE "RESTORED" THE UNION, &C.

We have had three years of profound peace; not a hostile arm has been raised in opposition to the Government, and yet to-day ten States are held by the strong arm of military power in acknowledged subjugation, or else are compelled to submit by that same power to frames of State constitutions and governments which they abhor, whose foundation and sole purpose is the enfranchisement of the negro and disfranchisement of the white man. I know they tell us that the work of reconstruction goes bravely on. It does, forsooth, but it is not the restoration of the South; not the restoration of the Union; not the re-establishment of civil government! Read your telegraphic dispatches to-day, and you will see that in Georgia men are being tried by military commission upon charges of murder. Read the telegraphic dispatches of yesterday, and you will see that the military commander of that State declines to recognize the validity of the Legislature until the House of Representatives shall turn out the Democratic members.

PERIPATETIC CONGRESSMEN.

Read the dispatches of the day before, and you will see that one of the newly elected Senators from Louisiana was, six months ago, a citizen of Illinois, and the other a citizen of Indiana; that the Governor of Florida was, a year ago, the President of an Agricultural Society in Iowa. If I am not mistaken the State of Virginia rejoices in the possession of a Governor fresh from the soil of Ohio; [laughter] and if the newspapers do not belie him, a citizen of our State has declined to be a candidate for Congress in the District in which he lives, for the reason that he expects to be a Senator from Alabama before the fall elections in Ohio shall take place. [Laughter and applause.]

CONGRESSIONAL USURPATIONS.

Congress has usurped to itself all power over the State governments of the South. It has destroyed them. It has made use of the Federal Government to destroy the States, and now, with the insatiate spirit of revolution, it turns upon the Federal Government itself. It has destroyed the independence of the Judiciary; it has struck at the existence of the Executive. Our fathers thought they had solved the problem of free Government in the creation of the three departments. This Republican Congress has destroyed *all* the divisions which were thus created, and seeks to collect, in its own hands, all the powers which belong to the system, and by an inexorable law of its existence, it now stands ready, in case of party necessity, to transfer them to the grasp of the military dictator. It is reproducing in our country the lessons of all history.

LEGISLATIVE DESPOTISM AND THE SEQUEL—HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE.

The despotism of a legislative assembly is the worst despotism in the world; it is the most selfish, the most cruel, the most audacious and the most short-lived; it ends in anarchy, and is speedily followed by the calm repose of tyranny under the order of the sword. Recall the history of the Roman Senate and the Emperors; recall the history of the long Parliament and the tyranny of the Commonwealth; recall the history of the Legislative Assembly of France, and of the Consulate and the Empire, and read in them the certain prophecy of the fate of this Government if Congressional usurpation shall run its course.

OUR OWN EXPERIENCE.

Have we not already a part fulfillment of these examples? Congress has despoiled the Executive of the just powers of his office, and has invested them in the General of our armies. It has despoiled the States, and vested them, too, in the same officer. It has given him power over all the military commanders, and to his decision it has referred every question of interpretation or execution of the reconstruction laws. And this same officer—wielding this enormous power—backed by the army—sustained by all the military organizations, by whatever name they may be known, appealing to the fervor which yet remains after the struggles of a terrible war—demands that he shall be elected President of these United States. And the party which supports him, declares that if they can not do it by the votes of you, men of the North, it will elect him by the votes of the negroes and carpet-baggers in the reconstructed States of the South!

THE DANGER ILLUSTRATED AND THE REMEDY SUGGESTED.

Gentlemen, do you see no danger here? When, years ago, we predicted this result, and warned against the first step in revolutionary progress, the Republicans laughed at our fears—called us Copperheads and traitors. [Applause.] When Napoleon was called on—young, unknown to his countrymen, never having had command even of a regiment—to quell the revolt of the sections, he did it effectually. In four years he was first Consul and Master of the French people. Here, a grand party, through the General of our army, attempts a similar usurpation, which the Democratic party opposes, as inimical to the whole system of Republican government, and it proposes a safe and simple means by which it may be averted; I read from their declaration of principles.

"Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens."

CORRUPTION AND EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Republican party is the party of usurpation. It is also the party of corruption. Read the report of the Commissioner of Revenue. Count the number of clerks who are seeking in vain to discover the amount of speculation in the Treasury Department. Go to the War Department and see the mutilated archives, and ask why they were destroyed? Visit the penitentiary and count the public plunderers who are confined there. [Applause.] It is the party of extravagance—the war party ended in May, 1865.

During the three years, from July 1, 1865, to July 1, 1868, the expenditure of the Federal Government, independent of interest on the public debt, was eight hundred and twenty millions of dollars. These were years of peace. The army and navy of the war had been reduced; their back-pay had already been made up to them; immense sales of Government property, consequent upon the close of the war, had been made, and yet in these three years the Republican administration expended eight hundred and twenty millions of dollars—two hundred and seventy millions of dollars a year.

CONTRAST WITH DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATIONS.

The whole expense of the Government of the United States for four years preceding the war was two hundred and fifty-six millions of dollars. These eight hundred and twenty millions do not include the interest upon the public debt. If this be added, the expenditure of each one of these three years will amount to at least four hundred and thirty millions of dollars. The taxation of the year 1866 amounted to five hundred and ninety millions of dollars. The taxation of the last year of Mr. Buchanan's administration amounted to eighty millions of dollars. The expenses of the War Department during the whole of Mr. Polk's administration, including the Mexican war, were $90,540,000; the expenses of the War Department for 1868 were $128,850,000. In one year of Republican administration, in time of peace, the War Department spent $30,000,000 more than a four years Democratic administration did in time of war. [Applause.] The Navy Department for four years, before the war, cost $62,910,000. Then our commerce was prosperous, our ships sailed on every sea, and landed in every harbor. To-day we have no commerce, a foreign flag covers all the trade to our sea-ports. The ship-builders of Maine are starving for want of occupation, and yet the estimate for the navy, for the current four years, is $117,470,000.

FINANCE AND TAXATION.

I have said to you the taxation of 1866 amounted to $90,000,000. I am told that this year it will be less. The securities of the Government are not subject to taxation. The capital invested in the securities reaches $2,500,000,000. All the property, real and personal, of every kind, as derived from the official reports of 1860, amounted to $16,000,000,000. Thus you see that near one-sixth of all the capital in the country is exempt from taxation.

But why is it that the amount realized from 1868 will be less than the amount realized in 1866? The rate of taxation is substantially the same. It is true that this Republican Congress has diminished, as a whole, the taxes on the manufactures of New England; it is true that they will diminish somewhat the taxes upon whisky, but the amount collected from either of those sources would not materially change the aggregate. Why then, I ask again, will the amount realized from taxes this year be less than in 1866? The burthen upon those who do pay is just as great as it was then. The difficulty of making the payment is even greater than it was then.

THE GENERAL DISTRESS AND ITS CAUSE.

A cry of distress when the day for the payment of taxes comes around, arises from every part of the country; and it is because the business of the country is stagnant; it is because your workshops are idle; it is because labor finds no occupation; it is because the produce of the farmer remains on his hands, instead of going to the market; it is because your stores are overloaded with abundant stocks; it is because energy and enterprise are paralyzed, and capital remains inactive.

CURRENCY—CONTRACTION.

And why is all this? Because a Republican admistration insists in curtailing the currency, disturbing all values, checking all enterprise, throwing out of employment all labor. The tradesman is caught with a large stock on declining prices. The farmer fears the fall which may overtake him before his wheat reaches the market. The manufacturer fears that the price of his raw material to-day will be greater than the price of his manufctured goods to-morrow, and the capitalist will not take his money out of Government bonds and invest in houses, or land and stocks, lest the rents and dividends will not yield him simple interest. In the meantime, labor is without employment, and poverty stalks through homes where comfort has always been before. [Applause.] In the meantime, this work of contraction is steadily pushed. Look at every monthly report of the Secretary of the Treasury, you will find that every month the debt that bears interest in gold is increased; you will find that every dollar which bears no interest at all, or which bears interest in currency, is converted as rapidly as possible into the bonds which pay interest in gold. And why is this? Is there too much currency in the country? Is there a plethora of money? Is speculation rife? No one will dare affirm so much, and yet this work of contraction still goes on, and value is coined for the bondholder out of the sweat and tears, the blood and muscle of the laboring man.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

And when we ask the reason, we are answered by the declaration of the Republican Convention at Chicago, that the bonds must be paid in gold, according to the spirit and letter of the contract; by a declaration of its President that the debt of the bondholder is as sacred as the grave of the soldier.

PAYMENT IN LEGAL-TENDERS.

I deny that it is according either to the spirit or the letter of the contract under which the five twenty bonds were sold. I say that neither the spirit nor the letter of the law under which these bonds were issued, nor good faith, nor good morals, nor exact justice to the bondholder require that they should be paid in gold. They are payable in legal-tender, and in this opinion I am sustained by the resolution of the Democratic Convention in New York, which declares that where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face—or the law under which they were issued does not provide—that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

When the legal-tender act was passed, the private indebtedness of the country amounted to a very large sum. It was contracted to be paid in gold, but was in fact discharged in paper. The public necessity was alleged to be sufficient reason for this wholesale confiscation. Is there no public necessity now to demand the payment of the bonds in the money which was paid for them?

POLICY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ON THIS QUESTION.

The policy of the Republican party is to pay all these bonds in gold: to convert all the currency now outstanding, and all the indebtedness of the Unitnd States into these bonds; to pay interest in gold for this enormous amount, whatever it may be, and to extend the time within which the bonds shall be paid. In the meantime the bonds are to be exempt from taxation, and the interest is to be paid, semi-annually in gold. What the amount of indebtedness under that system can finally be shown to be, I can not say; $2,500,000,000 we know it is now. Less than that it certainly will not be. The interest upon that sum will be $150,000,000 in gold, and this amount is to be drawn annually from the people of the country, during all your lives, and the lives of your youngest children, in order to carry out the dogmas of the Republican party.

THE DEMOCRATIC POSITION.

The Democratic party upon this question has given forth no uncertain sound. It declares that the debt shall not be extended, but must be paid as rapidly as possible; all the money collected from the people shall not be squandered on freedmen's bureaus and standing armies, but shall be applied to the payment of this debt and of the reduction of the interest. It declares that the 5-20 bonds shall be paid in legal-tender, and until they be paid, they shall be subjected to the same rate of taxation as all other property. It declares there shall be one currency for the Government and the people; for the laborer and the officeholder; the pensioner and the soldier; the freedman and the bondholder.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLAN DEMONSTRATED.

And how soon is it practicable to pay this debt? Three hundred and thirty millions of bonds are held in the Treasury Department as security for the National bank circulation. Redeem them, the very instant you have the option to do so, with legal-tender notes, and let them supply the place of the bank paper. This measure alone, with very little inflation of the currency and without any addition to the taxation, will reduce the debt and save the twenty millions of dollars, in gold, annually, which are now paid as a bonus to the National banks.

Five hundred millions (500,000,000) of the first issue of five-twenties are already, or will this year be, payable at the option of the Government. Redeem these, also, in legal-tender notes. Where will these notes come from? asks some friend. Stop this contraction at the Treasury Department; reverse its whole policy; give stability to the money market; let it be understood that fortunes are not held at the whim of any Secretary, and trade will revive, and business will become active. Investments will be made, the rate of taxation will yield a larger return, and these notes will flow into your treasury. Let economy be practiced; let corruption be banished; let peculation of public funds be punished; let the army be reduced; the Freedmen's Bureau be broken up; the impoverishment of the South cease, and notes will be abundant.

EXPANSION.

But, gentlemen, if these measures will not supply funds, speaking for myself, I would expand the currency; I would correct the evils which have been produced by such extraordinary and unprecedented contraction. The business of the country has become adjusted to a larger volume of currency than we now have. The demands of the South and West require a greater amount of currency. They are beggars for money, and are willing to pay from ten to twenty per cent. During the war, when the currency was at its largest amount, gold touched 290 per cent., and yet upon the declaration of peace, when the Southern country—impoverished as it had been, with 10,000,000 of people, who had been shut out from the use of our currency, ready to strain every nerve to repair the wastes of war—was opened to our business, gold sold only at a fraction over 128.

The system of contraction was immediately commenced, and with a currency of at least two hundred millions less than it was then. Gold stands to-day at 141. The value of the currency then was not too large for the demands of the business of the country. I do not believe that it would be necessary or advisable to expand the currency to that extent, but if it should prove to be so, I would not hesitate to restore the currency to the amount at which it stood when gold touched 128. I tell you, gentlemen, if this were done, it would be as grateful to you, and to the people of the West and South, as the dews of Heaven to the parched earth; as the quails and manna which God in his mercy vouchsafed to the children of Israel in the wilderness. By these two measures alone your debt would be reduced $830,000,000, and the interest would be reduced more than $50,000,000 in gold annually, and the accruing revenue would enable you, without further expansion, to pay off the residue of the five-twenties as they mature, and thus to diminish still further the amount of interest, and consequently the taxes. If, then, the currency were found redundant, gradual contraction could be effected, and it would come when the debt had been paid—when the necessity for so large sums of money on the part of the Government had passed away—when taxes were low, it could be accomplished without the oppression and disaster which now attend it.

PERSONAL POSITION TOWARD THE BONDHOLDERS AS A CLASS.

I have been represented as inimical to the bondholder. Gentlemen, you shall judge me. I am hostile to no class or interest in the country. I simply desire to be just—just to the bondholder—just to the people. I would live up, with scrupulous fidelity, to the terms of our contracts. I would pay the *interest* of the five-twenties in gold, because the Government promised to do so. I would pay *both principal* and *interest* of the ten-forties in gold, because the Government promised to do so. I would pay the *principal* of the five-twenties in *legal-tender notes*, because the bondholders agreed to receive them in payment; and as I would not repudiate an honest bargain to make money for the people, so will I not repudiate an honest bargain to make money for the public creditor.

ALLEGED CONSEQUENCES CONSIDERED.

It has been said that this policy will give us a depreciated currency; I think not. I think, on the contrary, that just as the public debt is in this way discharged, will the certainty of its ultimate redemption become more apparent, and its value be steadily increased. These bonds operate as a mortgage upon the property and labor of the country. There are two thousand million of them. Pay off these two thousand million, and will not the legal-tender notes be just in that proportion more valuable?

But again: give to these notes the acknowledged undoubted capacity to pay these bonds; to pay all public obligations and they immediately increase in value. I know the evils of a depreciated currency: Webster described them. I would not aid in depreciating our currency: I fought against it when it was proposed by the Legal-tender act; my warning was not heeded. But since it has been accomplished—since the debt was contracted in legal-tender—since it may be lawfully and honestly paid in legal-tender—I am in favor of continuing it until we can secure to the people, who have already suffered all the evil, whatever good may be extracted from the system.

RECAPITULATION AND APPEAL.

But, gentlemen, I detain you too long.—I have sought to bring in sharp contrast the two parties and their respective principles. "Choose ye between them." It is a struggle between law and force; Constitution and revolution; order and anarchy; purity and corruption; economy and extravagance; civil Government, and whatever comes after its overthrow; intellect, cultivation, experience, capacity for government, and—but I forbear—as—[cheers; cries, "Go on; let it out,"]—as I will not say one word in disparagement of the chosen leader of a great party of my countrymen. This is the supreme struggle for the mastery by these enduring and opposing forces. Choose wisely between them. Work earnestly for your choice, and on the day of the election in November the American people can be congratulated for the achievement of a victory for their Constitution—the achievement of a prosperity and happiness which can only be secured by the enjoyment of liberty regulated by law, and of law inspired by the genius of virtuous liberty. (Immense and prolonged cheering.]

Democratic Meeting in Clayton County.

In accordance to a previous call, a large and respectable number of Democrats of said county met in the court room in Jonesboro this day for the purpose of ratifying and endorsing the platform of principles set forth in the late Democratic Convention, held in New York, on the 4th instant, to endorse also the nominees for President and Vice President of the United States, to-wit: Horatio Seymour, of the State of New York, for President, and Francis P. Blair, of Missouri, for Vice President, and to select delegates to attend the State Democratic Convention, to be held on the 23d instant, at the Capital of this State, in the city of Atlanta.

On motion of Col. J. F. Johnson, Phillip Fitzgerald was called to the Chair and R. W. Mundy was requested to act as Secretary. The meeting being regularly organized, Col. W. H. Hulsey, of Atlanta, was introduced to the meeting, and he entertained the meeting with a short, but very eloquent and very strong argumentative speech, showing very clearly that every Southern man should vote for Seymour and Blair. After which Maj. P. H. Land moved that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Col. Hulsey for his eloquent and intelligent speech.

On motion there was a committee appointed by the Chair to draft matter for the consideration of the meeting. The committee consisted of J. F. Johnson, Jack Toland, Jesse Ward, Maj. P. H. Land and J. H. Morrow.

The committee retired a few moments and returned, and through their chairman, Col. J. F. Johnson, offered the following resolutions to-wit:

1. Resolved, That we do hereby hail with grateful hearts the platform of principles set forth and adopted by the National Democratic Convention assembled in New York on the 4th instant, and that we, as Democrats of Clayton county, pledge ourselves to carry out the same the best we can.

2 Resolved, That we do hereby pledge our whole mind, strength, body and soul to the support of the nominees of the Democratic party, to-wit: Horatio Seymour, of the State of New York, for President, and Francis P. Blair, of the State of Missouri, for Vice President of the United States, and will use all honorable means to give them a large majority in this county.

3 Resolved, That we do adopt the Platform of Principles set forth by the National Democratic party, in New York, on the 4th inst., as our own, and pledge ourselves to adhere to and maintain them to the bitter end.

4. Resolved, That we will appoint three delegates of this county to cast the vote of the county in the Convention for candidates to represent us on the Electoral Ticket for the State for candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

5. Resolved, That Col. J. F. Johnson, J. B. Parker and Phillip Fitzgerald be and they are hereby authorized to cast said vote.

6. Resolved, That we earnestly request all the citizens of our county who are friends of Constitutional liberty to meet us in Atlanta on the 23d instant. You may be, and will no doubt be profited thereby.

On motion of Col. J. F. Johnson, the proceedings of the meeting be published in THE CONSTITUTION and *Intelligencer* of Atlanta.

[Signed.] P. FITZGERALD, Chairman.
R. W. MUNDY, Secretary.

Good! Good! Good!

I AM the owner of the DRUG STORE, in the old Norcross corner, on Marietta and Peachtree streets. Have on hand a large and well assorted stock of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Will sell as low as any in the market John B. Daniel and Mat Walker, my clerks, will take great pleasure in filling orders DAY OR NIGHT. Everybody will find them courteous and polite.

I will give the best bargain, by $1,000, to any one wishing to buy as good a DRUG STORE as there is in the South; will trade for City Property, or a good Farm within ten miles of the city.

Call soon. I will, I will, I will give a great bargain. Yes, I will, I will.

july16-dim H. G. KELLY.

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PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST:

1. Quartetto, - - - Atlanta Quart
2. Queen of the Night Galolp, Mrs. V
3. Solo,
4. What are the Wild Waves Saying, tions,)
5. Solo,
6. Piano Solo, (Mocking Bird)
7. Tenor Solo, (The White Squall) Mr.

PART SECOND:

1. Praise Ye, (Trio) Mrs. Clarke, Messrs. well and Miller.
2. Mazeppa Gallop
3. Baritone Solo, "Sweet Spirit, h ar my Mr. Miller.
4. Il Trovatore, - - - Mrs. V
5. Soprano Solo,
6. Quartette, - - - Atlanta Quart
7. Home, Sweet Home, (Original) Mrs. V

☞ Doors open at 8 o'clock; commence at 8½ o'clock.

DAVIS' HAL

Lessee & Manager, John Templ

SPECIAL SUMMER SEASO

—BY—

THE STAR ARTIST

OF THE

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH THEAT

Wednesday Evening, July 22

AND

Every Night Announce

SELECT ATTRACTIONS

FAVORITE AMUSEMENT FOR

Coolest Place in the South

☞ See Summer Prices. Admission Reserved seats 75 Cts. Children 25 Cents. ies 25 Cents.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctio

UNFINISHED COTTAG

AND

VALUABLE LOTS

IMMEDIATELY after the sale of Dr. Joh Gothic Cottage, corner Cooper and streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the I will sell, at 5 o'clock, on the premises, COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, UNFINISH the Lot on which it stands, being on the of Cooper street, opposite Phil Dodd's Pa adjoining the residence of P. P. Pease, on hall street, fronting 103 feet, and running feet. The location is very convenient and the Cottage can be finished up small expense. It is in a No. 1 Also, at the same time, TWO UNIMP LOTS, adjoining the above, on the east, ing Farnworth street, both having very sites and good garden spots.

Terms Cash. Sale positive. Titles by Stonewall Building and Loan Associatio

G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate and Insurance Age
No. 5 Railroad Block, opposite National
jy21

Official Letter Lis

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLA the POST OFFICE at ATLANTA Georgia, July 21, 1868.

If not called for in thirty days they to the Dead Letter office.

LADIES LIST.

A—Mrs E A Allen, Amanda Anthony.
B—Georgia Bacon, (colored; Everline Sarah M Bateman, Ellen Berry, Beekes. S A Bridges, Elizabeth Bald
C—Mrs Carrie Creely, Mrs J R Caine, lin, Miss Americus Cochran, Charlott Lizzie Carter, Mrs F J Champion, Jan Clark, M E Chestnutt, Miss Hennie Miss Nancy Curry.
D—Rosa Douglass, Fannie B Douglass, zie Devaunt.
E—E C Ewing.
F—Trudey Frier, Annie Fields, Ella Clara Fuller.
G—Miss Mollie Grant, Miss J Gray, Mrs Griss.
H—J D Hammond 2, Clarency Harbin, son, Ellen Hammond; B A Harper
I—Fannie Ingram.
J—Sarah Jones, Mollie W Johnson, Jackson.
K—Lizzie Kidd, Timey Kidd.
L—Mrs R Lyons.
M—Mary Maghan, colored; Alice Mutler, Harriet Mutry, C McCewen.
N—Miss Sue Noble, Mary Niel.
O—Mrs M E Osborn.
P—Miss J C Parrett, Mrs Powers, Mrs Alice Penkery.
R—Mrs Jessie Rainwater, J E Richard Jullie Reed.
S—Clarricy Simms, colored; S W Stot Nancy Sanders.
T—Clarrey Terrell, Julia Thursh.
W—Miss Lucy White, Mrs Williams, White, Mrs M C Williams, Judy ored; Annie Williams, Nora Winters, Lizzie Woodward 2, Hettie Washing J Wendhim.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A—A J Anderson, A T Ackerman, John T Alexander, John D Ashton, ander, Dr Wm Armes, Mr Allen.
B—Mrs John R Billups, Rev Andy jamin Bean, Chas R Brently, Bothie, J W Bubo, H P Blair, Henry Burrows, James Brown, Jimmie Baldwin, V V Bulloch, Jack Brandon, Jessie T Brown, colored; C E Broyles, D S Bently.
C—Madison Choice, Cupid Chapman, Saml L Caldwell, Jordan Carlton, ton, T G Carmack, H H Chapman, John A Crawford, James Crawford, Z Cutler.
D—W J Davis, S W Day, G H Dew pount, J M Doss, J Hill Davis, Ducker.
E—Capt Echols, C S Evans, A G Emory.
F—Henry Fambry, J A M Fongu ton, Mr Fishback.
G—Denna Grant, H T Goldsmith, Joseph A Green, James W Gr Goodman, John C Golding.
H—B F Hunter, Nelson House, E J Houston, Bobt Heard, Frank Henry, Johnnie Harris, John Huey, Joe Hudson, J C Hays, Wm Hooper, W J Howe.
J—A H Jones, Jimmie Johnson, W C Jenkins, Henry Jones.
K—J W Kindrid, D C Kellam, Washington Kenny.
L—C B Lyle, Mrs Matt Lynch.
M—Alfred Mumford 2, M G Crevey 3, A J McEllery, Alfred Morris, R C Mitchell, S Miner, McCroy, B Miller 2, John Ellers, John W Maddox, J S Miller, Joe McCulloch, Jacob Mangham, John Mayes, Dr W R McKey, James Mason, Mr McDaniel, W N Morgan.
O—Thomas O'Connor.
P—E A Pollins, Chas Peters, & Goldsmith, Thos N Peden, Henry Perry, T J Powers Col Pearce, J R Parks.
R—G J River, M A Robins, man, Julias Reed, J J Rogers,
S—A Smith, Allen Smith, A B mons, Joseph B Steinbeck, W W Sanders.
T—James Tucker, E D Thomas.
W—R F Wisenbaker, T G Wilk Tom Williams, James Williams Wyly, James Wiggins, J L W Wand, John Wilson, Wm Wilso
July21-d1t THOS. G SIM

ESTRAY NOTICE.

GEORGIA, DEKALB COUNTY.

ALL persons concerned are her Mancil B. Wood, of the 1045 said county, tolls before John W. John W. Scruggs, freeholders, upon the freehold of said Wood mare mule, about thirteen years S. on the left shoulder, has con marks and gray hairs, had a pair feet nearly new; about fifteen praised to be worth seventy mule will be sold at the Court of Decatur on the first Tuesday of sale on the first Tuesday in Aug less proven away. A substantial scription and appraisement from of said county. This July 13th,

July21w1t THOMAS R.

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,200!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 21, 1868.

THE CITY.

OUR AGENTS.

A. A. Omberg, News Dealer, is our authorized Agent at Rome, Ga.

Traveling Agents for the Constitution.

The following gentlemen are authorized to solicit business and receive money for THE CONSTITUTION: Col. W. W. Boyd, John L. Bridges, of Macon; Mr. David A. Walker, Mr. John T. Hall. Mr. Henry J. Neville, of Macon.

☞BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a gentleman, his wife and daughter, convenience to the Hotels and Capitol especially desired. References given and required.

Address "B," This Office.
juul19-d

Second Ward Democratic Club, Attention!

You are hereby requested to meet at the Rooms of Hook and Ladder Fire Company, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

By order of the Club.

Torch-Light Procession Thursday Night.

All who *can*, are requested to come *mounted*, on Thursday night, to take part in the Torch-Light Procession.

JAS. F. ALEXANDER,
Cha'm'n Dem Club, Fulton County.

Democratic Meeting at Davis' Hall To-Night.

Col. H. S. Fitch, a Delegate from the State at Large to the New York Convention, will address the citizens of Atlanta on that occasion.

The ladies are particularly invited to attend.

JAS. F. ALEXANDER,
Cha'm'n Dem. Com.,

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.—In our report of yesterday's proceedings, the witness, Roswell Ellis, speaking of Mr. Bedell, was made to say: "During the cotton season he has often been kept up to a very late hour, varying from 10 to 12 o'clock at night." Read "from 10 to 2 o'clock."

A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, by the ladies of Wesley Chapel, for the benefit of the Church, is advertised to take place on Wednesday evening, 22d instant. Performance to commence at 8½ o'clock.

☞ We invite special attention to the Card of COOK & CHEEK, who keep constantly on hand, at the Kenesaw Flour Depot, FLOUR, BACON and SHIPSTUFF. All brands of flour warranted.

NEW BRANDS OF TOBACCO.—Jourdan, Howard & Haralson have a large lot of the BEN HILL and J. B. GORDON. The first is manufactured by G. W. Hall, and the second by J. Keen. These are excellent qualities of Tobacco put up in elegant style.

THEATRICAL.—It will be seen that Mr. John Templeton has leased Davis' Hall for the "special Summer season." The "Star Artistes" of the Charleston and Savannah theatres will perform during the engagement, and will appear on Wednesday evening, July 22d, Many select attractions will be presented.

UNFINISHED COTTAGE AND VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE—By Geo. W. Adair, Auctioneer—Col. Adair will immediately, after the sale of Dr. Johnson's Gothic cottage, on Wednesday evening, the 22d inst., at 5 o'clock, sell on the premises, a NEW COTTAGE OF EIGHT ROOMS, UNFINISHED, and the lot on which it stands, east side of Cooper street, opposite Phil. Dodd's Palace, on Whitehall street.

Also, at the same time, TWO UNIMPROVED LOTS adjoining the above on the east side, both being well adapted to building purposes.

For terms and further particulars, see advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

"AND NOW A WOOD COMES TOWARD DUNSINANE.—The imagination had something to dwell upon yesterday as heavily laden trains of bushes were brought to the city for the purpose of covering the immense arbor now in process of erection for the great Democratic demonstration on the 23d. In this age, as in that in which the ambitious Macbeth lived, unscrupulous men will stop at nothing that secures pelf and power; and may we not hope that like disaster will overtake the creatures of such unholy ambition. Though far-stretched may be the fancy that can draw such a parallel—and though no "weird sisters" give us the prediction—the "Birnam Wood *has* come to Dunsinane," and as surely will follow the overthrow of Radicalism, as in that other age did follow the doom of the ambitious Thane.

HOW TO BEAT SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.—Scalawag.—Well, Colonel, what do you think of Seymour's chances for the Presidency?

Col. D. Mocrat.—Bad, I'm afeard.

Scalawag.—Why, you surprise me! What makes you think so, Colonel? I thought *you*, of all men, were sure of his election.

Col. D. Mocrat.—Well, you see, Mister Scalawag, our man Seymour mout take it into his head to die. Life, you know, is very onsarting. And then agin, a plague mout come along and kill all the people, or may be the destruction o' the world mout happen 'twixt now and the election. Ef I knowd them things wouldn't, nary one on 'em, come about, I'd venture to bet high on Seymour.

AT A LARGE and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of the 7th Ward of the city of Atlanta, held at the Hall of Tallulah Fire Company, on Monday evening, July 20th, inst., a Fifth Ward Democratic Club was formed, and the following officers were unanimously elected: Col. C. A. Pitts, President; Cols. R. T. Maddox, D. P. Hill, Vice Presidents; Col. C. C. Strong, Treasurer; Col. B. B. Crew, Secretary.

After the appointment of the necessary committees, the meeting adjourned to meet at Fowler's Hall, on Marietta street, on Wednesday night, July 22d, inst.

LET EVERY DEMOCRAT OF THE FIFTH WARD ATTEND.

DEMOCRATIC PENNSYLVANIA.—The chairman of the Pennsylvania State Democratic Committee says Philadelphia will increase her majority eight or ten thousand for Seymour and Blair, and the State will go Democratic by a larger majority.

THE MAINE ELECTIONS.—Advices from Maine claim for certain two Democratic members of Congress, and probably three.

MRS. EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.—Mrs. Tyler, the widow of ex-President, is in Washington on a visit; the first since she presided at the White House.

☞ Washington College, which languished before General Lee became its President, now has twenty-two professors and four hundred and seventy-five students.

☞ Grant is at heart in favor of the reduction of the tax on whiskey, as it will be cheaper for him; he gets by wholesale, and drinks in the same way.

☞ Norfolk has a musical prodigy, two and a half years old. The child is blind, but displays a rare musical talent, his execution on the piano being nearly faultless.

☞ Nineteen negroes were drowned last week in the Satilla river, Georgia, by the capsizing of a sail boat. Most of the party were drunk.

☞ The Brooklyn Union (Rad.) says: "We regret to announce that the Herald supports Grant *ad interim*."

☞ Meade returns 16,089 African voters in Florida. The State census of 1867 shows only 15,104 negro males of 21 and over. Queer, isn't it?

☞ A firm in West Brookfield, Mass., who manufacture condensed milk, have received an order from China for 1,728,000 cans.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Veto Message.

Passage of the Electoral College Bill over the Veto.

The President Signs the Tax Bill.

Enforcement of the Eight Hour Law.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in Savannah.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—In vetoing the Electoral College Bill the President maintains that the Southern States were never out of the Union, and asserts that they were practically and Constitutionally restored previous to March, 1867. In narrating the provisions of the Constitution the President says: "The joint resolution by implication at least concedes that these States were States by virtue of their organization prior to the fourth of March, 1867, but denied to them the right to vote in the election of President and Vice-President of the United States. It follows either that their assumption of power is wholly unauthorized by the Constitution, or that the States so excluded from voting were out of the Union by reason of the rebellion, and have never been legitimately restored. Being fully satisfied that they were never out of the Union, and that their relations thereto have been legally and Constitutionally restored, I am forced to the conclusion that the 4th resolution, which deprives them of the right to have their vote for President and Vice-President received and counted, is in conflict with the Constitution, and that Congress has no more power to reject their vote than those of the States which have been uniformly loyal to the Federal Union. It is worthy of remark that of the States whose inhabitants were lately in rebellion, were legally and Constitutionally organized and restored to their rights prior to the 4th of March, 1867, as I am satisfied they were the only legitimate authority under which the election for President and Vice-President can be held therein, must be derived from the Government, and instituted before that period. It clearly follows that all the State Governments organized in those States under Acts of Congress for that purpose and under military control are illegitimate, and of no validity whatever, and in that view, the vote cast in those States for President and Vice President in pursuance of acts passed since the 4th of March, 1867, and in obedience to the so-called Reconstruction acts of Congress, cannot be legally received and counted while the only votes in those States that can be legally cast and counted, will be those cast in pursuance of the laws in force in the several States prior to the legislation by Congress upon the subject of reconstruction." The President proceeds to argue that while the people of the Southern States were not in rebellion, some people of the Northern States were in rebellion, and that the pretext for exclusion applies logically equally to New York and Virginia. The message concludes: "If Congress were to provide by law that the votes of none of the States should be received and counted if cast for a candidate who differed in political sentiment with a majority of the two houses, such legislation would at once be condemned by the country as unconstitutional and a revolutionary usurpation of power. It would, however, be exceedingly difficult to find in the Constitution any more authority for the passage of the joint resolution under consideration, than for the enactment looking directly to the rejection of all votes not in accordance with the political preferences of a majority of Congress. No power exists in the Constitution authorizing the joint resolution or the supposed law, the only difference being that one would be the more palpably unconstitutional and revolutionary than the other. Both would rest upon the radical error that Congress has the power to prescribe terms and conditions to the right of the people of the States to cast their votes for President and Vice President."

Senate.—The rights of naturalized citizens abroad was discussed all day, which was interrupted only by reading of the veto and passage of the College bill, notwithstanding, by a vote of 45 to 8—Southern Senators, except Pool, who was absent, voting with the majority.

The Executive session adjourned.

House.—The credentials of Lash from North and Bowen from South Carolina were referred to the Election Committee.

Jones presented a bill extending the provisions of the law of July 4th, 1861, limiting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims over North Carolina. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Vinnie Ream has been restored to her studio in the Capitol by resolution.

Eldridge of Wisconsin, asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to communicate to the House the names of persons under sentence of Military Commission or Court Martial at Dry Tortugas, the crimes such person is charged with and the names of persons in confinement by order of Military Commisions at Atlanta, Georgia, and Charleston, South Carolina.

Schofield, of Pennsylvania, objected.

Eldridge then withdrew his resolution.

Lash and Bowen were seated.

Mullins, in opposing Bowen, said Bowen was born in Ohio, went to South Carolina 10 or 15 years ago when the rebellion broke out, voluntarily went into the Confederate service, accepted a commission as Captain, was subsequently promoted Major, probably for his gallantry in shooting down Union men. While a Major "Mullins" was reliably informed that Bowen killed his rebel Colonel, but of that he, "Mr. M.," would not complain. For this act Bowen was incarcerated and put in irons, but was released when the Federal troops advanced. He then had one of two things to do, either to be hung or join the Federal forces. He did the latter, and "M" was informed by Gen. Sickles himself, that in the Federal army, Bowen acted so badly that he had to be incarcerated by Federal authority. When the war was over, he became a Radical and adopted the faith of franchise for the black men. He had no disposition to oppose the pardon of men who showed proper penitence, but he would not reward treason by making these people rulers over us as soon as they came back. He doubted very much whether the House was pursuing the proper policy in this matter.

The Electoral College Bill passed by 134 to 36 Adjourned.

Seward addresses a letter to whom it may concern, stating that Congress, in June, 1866, passed a resolution proposing an amendment known as the 14th Article, which he quotes. Seward states that the Act 1818 requires the Secretary of State to publish the amendments when adopted, but no act authorizes the Secretary to determine and decide doubtful questions as to the authority of the organization of State Legislatures, or power of any State Legislature to recall its previous ratification. Twenty-three States have ratified the amendment, and also bodies avowing themselves as Legislatures of Arkansas, North Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Alabama. It appears further, that Ohio and New Jersey have withdrawn their assent. The efficacy of this withdrawal is doubtful—whole number of States 37. He then proclaimed the amendment adopted as provided by the original resolutions. Ohio and New Jersey are valid, notwithstanding the withdrawal.

The President has signed the new Tax Bill.

The Secretary of War has issued orders enforcing the eight hour law.

SAVANNAH, July 20.—An immense gathering of Democrats and Conservatives at the Masonic Hall to ratify the nominations of the New York Convention. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the platform, &c. After adjournment, a grand procession formed consisting of five companies of railroad employees, boat, base ball, colored Conservative clubs, and citizens carrying torches and transparencies, &c. After marching through all the principal streets, proceeded to the court house Square, where they are being addressed by distinguished speakers. Houses are generally illuminated throughout the city. The greatest enthusiasm prevails.

MONTGOMERY, July 20.—A fine rain fell this morning, which will do much good. The army worm has appeared on farms in this and Lowndes county. Farmers are much alarmed at their visit.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Pennington offered a resolution looking to the removal of the disabilities imposed on State voters. The State Constitution disfranchises all whom the 14th amendment forbids holding office. His resolution was adopted by a large vote. It provides for the appointment of a joint committee to report at once. The legislation is mostly of a local character.

There was an enthusiastic Seymour and Blair meeting held here to-night, extending to a late hour. Speeches were made by Gen. Clanton, Ex-Gov. Watts, and other prominent citizens. A great many negroes were present.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, July 20.—Cotton dull and easier; middlings 30½a31; sales 17 bales; exports 109 bales. Sterling 55½a58. New York sight ½ prem. Gold 42½. Flour dull—superfine 7 25. Corn 90a 1 00. Oats 80. Hay 21 00a22 00. Pork nominally at 29 50. Bacon steady—shoulders 13½; clear sides 17½. Lard—tierces 18½; keg 19½; but little done in market. The streets are flooded by heavy rains.

MOBILE, July 20.—Cotton market quiet and firm; holders ask full prices; low middlings 28; receipts 14 bales; sales 50 bales; exports 41 bales.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—Cotton 33. Flour steady and very quiet. Wheat steady—prime red 2 25. Corn scarce—white 1 16; yellow 1 18. Oats steady—old 85a90, new 70a80. Provisions quiet. Virginias old inscribed 45½; 1867 coupons old 55½, new 55.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Flour quiet. Corn dull at 91a92. Whisky firm at 35. Provisions neglected. Mess pork 28.00. Shoulders 13. Clear sides 17. Lard 17½.

AUGUSTA, July 20.—No change in market. The heat continues.

SAVANNAH, July 20.—Cotton dull and heavy; no sales; middlings 30½. Receipts 190 bales.

NEW YORK, July 20—Cotton dull and unchanged; sales of 500 bales at 31 1-2a32. Flour, State and Western dull and unsettled; State 6 1-4a9; Ohio 8 10a12 1-2; Southern dull and declining; common to fair extra 8 1-4a9 1-2. Wheat steady; limited demand for amber Southern at 2 25. Corn in fair request and unchanged. Oats 1 to 2 better. Mess pork 27 95a28. Lard firmer; kettle 18a18 1-2. Groceries quiet and steady. Turpentine 44a44 1-2. Rosin 2 7-8. Coupons of '62, 1 14; Tennessee 6s 68 1-4; new 73-8; Gold 1 42 1-2; Sterling 1 10 1-4.

L. B. DAVIS,
Hartford Live Stock Insurance Co.
L. B. DAVIS,
Notary Public, Atlanta, Georgia,
L. B. DAVIS,
Insurance Agent, Atlanta, Georgia.
mar13—d1y

Special Notices.

☞FLOUR! FLOUR!—KEEP IT BEfore the people that we are making the best grade of FLOUR from both Red and White Wheat, in any quantity to suit purchasers.

july16-d1m W. G. PETERS & CO.

☞THE KENNESAW FLOUR DEPOT of Cook & Cheek, keep constantly on hand FLOUR, BRAN and SHIPSTUFF, All brands of Flour warranted. Come and examine for yourself, at Schofield's Building, Whitehall street, Atlanta Ga.

J. H. KETNER, Agent.
july21d1m

☞ BOARD.—A LARGE AND ELEGANTLY Furnished Front Room, on the First Floor, with board in a private Family, and in the most desirable part of the city, can be had for a man and his wife or for two gentlemen. Apply soon at THIS OFFICE.

july 19 d

MUSIC LESSONS.

MRS. M. W. VILLEPEGUE,

LATELY of Macon, Ga., will commence giving Music Lessons, on Monday next, at Mr. Chisholm's on Walton street.

TERMS—$10 00 per month. july19-d

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

I WILL sell, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 22d instant, at 5 o'clock precisely,

A Gothic Cottage of 9 Rooms,

ON THE

Corner Rawson and Cooper Sts.,

Opposite the elegant mansion of Judge Erskine, and diagonally opposite that of Col. L. J. Glenn.

The Lot is 70x117½ feet, and has upon it Large, FINE SHADE TREES.

The Cottage is a new, tasty, conveniently arranged building of nine rooms, cosy and complete in every department.

There is also a NEW STABLE and CARRIAGE HOUSE on the lot.

The neighborhood is unsurpassed by ady in the city.

TERMS: One-half Cash—balance in six and twelve months, with interest.

G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
No. 5 Railroad Block,
Opposite National Hotel.
July19-d4t

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public outcry to the highest bidder before the City Hall in the city of Atlanta, on the first Tuesday (4th) of August next, that splendid plantation, situated at the junction of Sweet Water and Chattahoochee Rivers, containing 800 acres, more or less, known as "the Love place." A large part of which is bottom of the first quality, and in a fine state of cultivation, making it one of the most valuable Plantations of its size in Upper Georgia,

Terms of sale one-half cash, the balance in three equal instalments of one, two and three years, with interest from day of sale, and undoubted security.

For further particulars enquire of Brown & Pope, Attorneys at Law, Atlanta, Ga.

july17-dtds ALEX. S. ATKINSON.

SOMETHING GOOD.

R. M. ROSE & CO., are sole agents in the South for the sale of J. H. Taylor's

Poplar Log Whisky.

We are the only house in the South selling this popular brand, and are the exclusive agents for the

"O. E."

Give us a call. july15-d1w

Notice

IS hereby given that I am authorized by the Mayor and Council to rent

Ground for Booths or Stalls

on the city ground

Near the Democratic Wigwam,

for three days during the Convention.

Apply to Deputy Marshal Murphy or myself for a designation of the ground, and to Mr. Love, the Clerk, who, upon the payment of $25 00 and Clerk's fee, will issue a License which will be respected by the Police, whose duty it will be to exclude all others.

This License authorizes the sale of all refreshments except liquor and lager beer.

L. P. THOMAS, Marshal,
City of Atlanta.
July19-d3t

Boarding.

A FEW VACANT ROOMS at the Central Hotel, Ivy street, convenient to the City Hall and the Depot.

july19-d3t MRS. DR. DOUGLAS.

T. J. HIGHTOWER. H. SUMMEROUR

T. J. HIGHTOWER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Groceries and Provisions,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Mitchell street, between Whitehall and Broad, are now receiving:

30 bags strictly Prime Rio Coffee,
40 barrels Sugar—all grades,
40 boxes Star Candles,
30 kegs English Soda,
3 000 pounds Shoulder Bacon,
15,000 pounds Clear Sides—very heavy,
20 barrels Choice kettle rendered Lard,

And many other articles usually kept in a Grocery Store. All of which will be sold at very low prices.

july16-d1w

ATTENTION!

Cotton Planters and Shippers.

WOOLFOLK, WALKER & CO.

MACON, GEORGIA.

SUCCESSORS to WOOLFOLK & ANDERSON, at the Harris & Ross Warehouse, would respectfully call the attention of their planting friends and cotton shippers generally to the fact that they have formed a copartnership under the above style, for the transaction of a Warehouse and Commission Business, pledging themselves to give their undivided attention to the interests of their patrons.

We will make liberal advances upon Cotton in store, and will also fill all orders for our customers with promptness and dispatch. We solicit your favors.

JAS. H. WOOLFOLK
JOEL A. WALKER,
JNO. F. HAFER.
june 17—d4m

COMMERCIAL.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—		
Clear Sides	$	@ 19
Clear Ribbed Sides		@ 18¾
Plain Hams	17	@ 18
Canvassed Hams	21	@ 23
Shoulders	14½	@ 15
LARD—		
In Barrels		@ 20
In Kegs and Cans	21½	@ 22
BEESWAX—		
Common	34	@ 36
Choice Yellow	38	@ 40
BROOMS—		
Per dozen	3.75	@ 5.50
CORN MEAL—		
Country per bushel	1.20	@ 1.25
FLOUR—		
Superfine, per sack of 100 lbs	4.75	@ 5.25
Extra do do	5.50	@ 5.75
Extra Family do do	6.00	@ 6.25
Fancy do do	6.50	@ 7.00
GRAIN—		
Corn, White, per bushel	1.20	@ 1.25
Mixed or Yellow	1.20	@
Barley	2.25	@ 2.50
Rye		@
Oats	1.70	@ 1.75
Wheat, White	2.00	@ 2.25
Red	1.80	@ 2.00
HAY—		
Clover per 100 lbs		@ 1.50
Timothy	1.40	@ 1.50
SALT—		
Virginia		@ 2.75
Liverpool		@ 3.00

Financial.

Atlanta Market Report.

ATLANTA, July 21, 1868.

Southern securities are a little on the decline, but the quotations here given can be maintained. The State of Georgia is now paying its coupons in Macon and Milledgeville, instead of New York, as formerly.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.—Buying at par; selling at ¼ premium.
GOLD.—Buying at 42 cents; selling at 44 cents.
SILVER.—Buying at 32 cents; selling at 37 cents.
GOLD BULLION.—Buying at $1.25 per pennyweight.
GOLD DUST.—Buying at $1.20@1.25 per pennyweight.

15 JULY, 1868.

On Hand and for Sale:

50 BALES HAY,
20 Thousand pounds Bacon,
5 Thousand pounds Lard,
500 sacks Virginia Salt,
100 bales assorted Yarns,
50 bales Sheetings and Shirtings,
20 bales 8 oz, Osnaburgs,
50 sacks Rio Coffee,
75 barrels Sugar,
1,000 kegs Rifle and Blasting Powder,
100 bags Shot—assorted numbers,

FINE CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO,

Together with a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

&c., to which we respectfully call the attention of purchasers, as we are determined to sell.

W. M. & R. J. LOWRY.
july16-d1w

G. H. & A. W. FORCE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots, Shoes and Trunks,

SIGN, BIG IRON BOOT,

Whitehall Street. Atlanta, Ga.,

KEEP on hand the largest and best selected stock for Country Merchants and City Trade.

july16-d1w

RANDALL'S

PRINTING INKS,

Marietta, - - - - Georgia.

I AM now prepared to fill all orders for NEWS and BOOK INKS at NEW YORK PRICES.

News Ink, per pound	27 Cents.
News Ink, fine, per pound	30 Cents.
Book Ink, per pound	40 Cents.
Book Ink, fine, per pound	50 Cents.
Book Ink, extra fine, per pound	75 Cents.
Book Ink, super-fine, per pound	$1 00.

Address, B. A. RANDALL,
Marietta, Ga.
July15-d1m

HORSES FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, at Jones' Livery and Sale Stables, one of the finest and best lots Harness Horses, single and double, ever brought to this city.

I selected them with great care myself, in Indiana and Ohio, and will warrant them as represented.

O. H. JONES, Proprietor.
July18-d1w

TO BUILDERS.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Augusta, Ga., July 16, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, in Atlanta, until the first day of August proximo, to furnish materials and build a FIRST CLASS FREIGHT WAREHOUSE AND OFFICES for this Company, in Atlanta, Ga., two hundred and seventy-five feet long, fifty feet wide and front for offices, three stories.

Full information may be obtained and plans and specifications seen at the office of M. Corput, Architect and Civil Engineer, Granite Block, Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

The Company reserves the right to accept any bid or refuse all.

E. W. COLE,
july17-distaug General Superintendent

COMPOUND

EXTRACT OF STILLINGIA,

Is the Great Blood Purifier. A clear, smooth skin and beautiful complexion following the use of this article, and it is warranted a Certain Cure for all Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Chronic Rheumatism, Mercurial and Syphilitic Diseases, in all stages, and all chronic diseases originating from an impure state of the blood.

It quickly removes virus from the constitution and quickly restores the patient to perfect health and purity.

For sale by REDWINE & FOX,
Atlanta, Ga.

Prepared in the laboratory of
J. S. PEMBERTON & Co., Chemists,
jul2d3m Columbus, Ga.

Important Notice!

A Beautiful, rich, glossy head of hair is to be secured by the use of the celebrated CATALYTIC HAIR RESTORER. For restoring, preserving and changing the hair to its natural color, the Catalytic is unsurpassed. A few applications cures all diseases of the scalp. Try it and be convinced.

For sale by REDWINE & FOX,
jul2d3m Atlanta, Ga.

J. M. & J. C. ALEXANDER,

DEALERS IN

Dutch Bolting Cloths, Mill Findings,
HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,
Carriage Material, Agricultural and Mining Implements & Supplies,
HOES, CHAINS, SCYTHE BLADES AND CRADLES,
Tools for all Trades,
Metals, Belting, Hollow Ware, &c.
WHITEHALL STREET........ATLANTA, GA
mar27—d1y

Jordan, Howard & Harralson,

TOBACCO

Commission Merchants,

Whitehall Street,

ATLANTA,.................GEORGIA,

Keep constantly on hand all grades of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, &c. june 20-3m

J. W. FEARS

COLUMN.

J.

"GREEN LINE FREIGHT."

W.

F

DIRECT FROM THE COOL CELLARS OF CINCINNATI TO MACON AND WESTERN DEPOT, MACON, IN SIX DAYS, with fresh packed Bacon, worth ¼ to ½ cent more than old packed, for the occupant of the "little office in the corner," who stands or sits ready to contract and take your MONEY, COTTON, or CREDIT, for the nice Bacon he handles.

I MUCH PREFER SELLING ON CREDIT, the good credit planters all now have, until 15th October to 15th November. They can procure all they wish of

J. W. FEARS,
Provision Broker, Macon, Ga.

E

Still It Advances—Bacon! Bacon!

ALL who are not supplied with Bacon to go through to 1st January next are sleeping over their interest in not buying somebody's Bacon immediately.

My dispatches below show the state of the market. BE IT REMEMBERED, ½c more is always paid for car loads (16 casks)—freight, $1 50; loss in weight, ½—makes Clear Rib Sides cost 19½ to place them. If you can buy Clear Rib Sides at 18¾, do it.

J. W. FEARS,
Povision Broker, Macon, Ga.

A

MACON, GA., July 13, 1868.

G. W. PHILLIPS, Jr., Cincinnati:

The lowest for one hundred (100) casks Clear Rib Sides, fresh packed? Answer.

J. W. FEARS.

CINCINNATI, July 13, 1868.

J. W. FEARS, Macon, Ga.:

Seventeen (17). generally held higher. Market excited; tending upward.

G. W. PHILLIPS, JR.

R

JOBBERS OUT.

NO LARGE LOTS OF BACON offering in this market. It can only be bought at 18¾ in small lots—a cask at a time—parties preferring to hold.

J. W. FEARS,
Provssion Broker,
July17-d1m Macon, Ga.

S.

FORWARD, MARCH!

Excelsus! Excelsior! Excelsissimus!

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, &c.

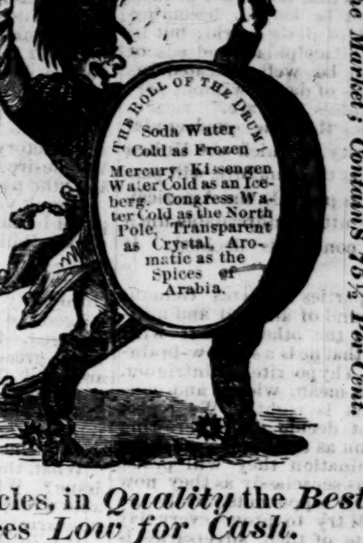
PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED With Skill, Accuracy, —AND— DISPATCH, AND *Satisfaction* GUARANTEED!

Rare Toilet Articles, French Perfumery, Pomades, Soaps, Combs,

Patent Medicines, Concentrated Flavoring Extracts.

Pure Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw, Fresh From the Crushers, By the Gallon or Barrel.

Iron Requires no Grinding and Less Oil in Mixing Than any Other Metallic Paint.


The Roll of the Drum!
Soda Water Cold as Frozen Mercury, Kissengen Water Cold as an Iceberg. Congress Water Cold as the North Pole, Transparent as Crystal, Aromatic as the Spices of Arabia.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated "Richmond Metallic Paint," Warranted the Best Mineral Paint in the Market; Contains 75½ Per Cent.

Pure Train, Tanners' & Machine Oils, by Gallon or Barrel.

All the above Articles, in *Quality* the *Best*, in Quantity *Abundant*. Prices *Low for Cash*.

WILLSON & CRANE, Druggists and Chemists,
july21-d Under National Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

"THE LIVE DRUG STORE!"

—PURE—

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS!

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET

OFFERED

LOW FOR CASH!

☞ Prescriptions Carefully Put Up at All Hours. ☞

☞ Examine Our Stock Before Buying Elsewhere. ☞

IN STORE:

"Spears'" Great "Preserving Fluid,"

Preserves all kinds of

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, JELLIES, WINES, CIDER, ETC., WITHOUT SUGAR, EXPENSIVE SEALING, OR "AIR-TIGHT" CANS.

One Bottle Preserves 128 pounds of Fruit, or 48 gallons of Wine or Cider. Try it.

REDWINE & FOX,
July 8, 1868. Corner Whitehall and Alabama streets, Atlanta, Ga.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Just Received at

CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON'S.

JAPANESE CLOTH,
GRENADINES,
LENOES,
ELEGANT MUSLINS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, &c.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW

CALICOES,
BLEACHED MUSLINS,
BROWN DOMESTICS,

And a large lot of

CASSIMERES AND LINEN

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Our stock of

CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS,
MATTS,
CRUMB-CLOTHS,
CORNICES,
CURTAINS, AND
WINDOW SHADES

Is complete and is worthy the attention of CLOSE CASH BUYERS.

Examine our Indestructable HOOP SKIRT.

All goods sold strictly for Cash and at Lowest Possible Prices.

☞We show goods without charge.

July2 CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON.

Bargains, Bargains, Bargains.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

AT YOUR OWN PRICE!

$20.000 WORTH OF FRESH and desirable GOODS, under the Hammer and at private sale at

R. A. CRAWFORD & CO.'S

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS:

100 Dozen Damask, Linen and Huck Towels,
35 Dozen Damask Napkins,
50 Pieces Fine Swiss and Organdie,
40 Pieces Irish Linen—very cheap,
30 Pieces Grenadine—25 cents per yard,
25 Pieces Plain Jaconet, all colors—25 cents,
10 Dozen French Linen Table Cloths—$1 50,
20 Dozen Hoop Skirts, less than factory price,
10 Rolls China Matting,
30 Pieces Cassimere,
250 Dozen English Hose and Half Hose, Lesti and Cote,

Besides an endless quantity of Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes. All fresh and in good order, and must be closed out.

R. A. CRAWFORD & CO.

☞ Private Sales Every Day. Due Notice will be given when Auctions Commence.

june23

In Store and for Sale

LOW FOR CASH!

CHOICE COUNTRY HAMS,
Country Shoulders,
Bacon Clear Sides,
Leaf Lard in cans,
Leaf Lard in barrels,
White Corn,
Wheat Sacks,
Corn Sacks,
Virginia Salt,
American Cigars,
Spanish Cigars,
Patapsco Guano,
Reed's Phosphate.

LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK,
July4— Commission Merchants.

F. CORRA,

Confectionery and Fancy Groceries,
WINES, BRANDY, LIQUORS,
Cordials, Green Fruits, Segars,

TOBACCO,

PIPES, SNUFF, SOAPS, &c., &c.,
Whitehall street, west side,

LARGE VARIETY OF FRENCH CANDIES,
Assorted Acids, Fruit Drops,
Best Plain Stick Candy,
Gum Drops, Lozenges, Chocolate,
Teas—Green and Black,
Coffee—Java, Mocko, Rio,
Sugar of all grades,
Parafine Wax Candles,
Lemons, Oranges, Figs, Bananas,
Citron, Raisins, Nuts, Dates,
Chocolate Cream Candy, Crackers,
Chow Chow, American Pickles,
Salid Oil,
European and American Cheese.
Just received and FOR SALE CHEAP.
july4-d1m

L. H. BRADFIELD,

Wholesale Dealer in

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Chemicals,

WINDOW GLASS

Patent Medicines, &c.,

Whitehall street, between Alabama and Hunter,

Sign of Mortar,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

June 16-d3m

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,200!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 21, 1868.

Spirit of the Continental, European, Press.

General Cluseret, editor of the paper L'Art, speaks in terms of derision of the gullibility of Americans in regard to the purchase of paintings supposed to be valuable. He says:

"In New York and Philadelphia I have seen the galleries of many gentlemen who collected them at a very heavy expense, and who, nevertheless, obtained for all their lavish outlay nothing but miserable copies palmed off upon them as originals. In Paris, taste is so well cultivated among the educated classes that the owner of such a gallery would not be long in becoming the laughing stock of all the world; but in New York and Philadelphia hundreds of men, pretending to be well educated, inspect these galleries of daubs without perceiving how worthless they are."

The France hopes that the quadrennial Presidential insanity to which the United States are a prey at this juncture, will pass away as speedily as possible, the American newspapers being utterly unreadable until the Presidential contest is decided. It says:

"One class of parties declares General Grant the compound of all civil and military virtues, and the other insists with equal vehemence that he is a shallow-brained fool, a coward, a hypocrite, an intriguer, in short all that is mean, wicked and contemptible. Which is right? We regret that we can not decide the interesting question. As soon as the Democrats have made their nomination they will praise their candidate as senselessly as they now abuse that of their opponents, while the Grant papers will try to prove every day that the candidate of their adversaries is the quintessence of all follies and villainies. In reading these amusing effusions of American partisanship, we involuntarily ask ourselves if any body in the United States can be so utterly stupid as to believe in the sincerity of this praise and this censure?"

The Temps devotes a long article to the question whether the verdict of the Senate in favor of Andrew Johnson was "tainted" or not. It says:

"On the whole, we must say that we are not quite sure that the verdict was entirely untainted by corruption. Senator Fowler has thus far done nothing to disprove the grave charge that he urged members of the House of Representatives to impeach the President, and afterwards helped to acquit the defendant. Senator Ross, likewise, though resting under the most unpleasant imputations, has thus far failed to do anything to show that he acted conscientiously and honestly; he has only protested his innocence, which, under the circumstances, does not amount to much. Senator Henderson, if guilty of no crime, stands self-convicted of gross weakness of character. The integrity of Senators Fessenden, Trumbull and Grimes, three old leaders of the Liberal party, but on the side of Mr. Johnson in this trial, has never been seriously questioned, and we are the more glad of this as they are the only men of standing and influence who voted in favor of the President. But that the Senate should tolerate Messrs. Ross, Fowler and Henderson, suspected as they are, in its midst, and tamely look on while the finger of scorn is pointed at them, is something which we must say we are unable to comprehend. How can the votes of a Senator be taken as long as he has not thoroughly purged himself from suspicions affecting his honesty?"

Some of the European papers are quite surprised that the American people should have forgotten the impeachment trial. Thus the Gazette de France says:

"We must confess that there are occasionally to be met with in the national character of the American people traits which we are unable to understand and to account for. For instance, who could have believed that the impeachment of President Johnson, which, a few weeks ago, threatened to enwrap the whole country in a blaze of fire, and which was watched from Europe with eager and almost breathless suspense, should now already be almost totally forgotten in America? And yet it is so. We open our late American papers, and do not find in them a single word concerning impeachment. The people seem to have dismissed the whole affair from their minds. Are they ashamed of it? Or had they too much of it? Or is it mere fickleness and levity? We cannot say what it is, but only record that it is so. How very strange it looks, though! In Europe, we should have talked of it for years; but in America other topics have already taken its place so completely as to efface it almost from the memories of men. From the insignificant impression which the impeachment trial made upon the minds of the people, we may infer, either that impeachment will henceforth be resorted to very often in the United States, or that no other attempt will ever be made again to dislodge the President from the White House. It seems more likely to us that the latter will be the case, for, although the Chicago platform has said a good word in favor of impeachment, we do not find any mention of it in the proceedings of the numerous conventions which have recently been held in all parts of the Republic."

The Pays ridicules the military services of General Grant:

"We said, then," it says in its article on our General, "that this ambitious man failed in the honorable, but humble occupation of furnishing the citizens of St. Louis with stove-wood. He always solicited several small places in the gift of the city authorities; but he invariably made so unfavorable impression on them that he never was successful. Finally, he became salesman in a leather store on the Canadian frontier, where he was at the moment when the war broke out. Now, he thought there was a chance for him. After a good deal of begging and coaxing, he succeeded in getting a Colonelcy, and was sent with his regiment to Wisconsin, where he harrassed his own men, but not the rebels, who laughed at his inefficiency. In reward of his brilliant services, he is appointed General, and sent to Mississippi to help General Fremont. He succeededs in ruining Fremont and obtaining command of his army. He marches that army against Fort Donelson, where the heroic Southerners await him. Unfortunately the Southern lions were commanded by cowards and imbeciles, and, after a sort of sham fight, General Grant's boastful threats bring about the surrender of the Southerners. This was his first stroke of wonderful luck. His success at Fort Donelson induced him to get drunk for a week, which spree comes near costing him his army. Almost annihilated at Shiloh, the trembling remnants of the Yankees are rescued from the terrible clutches of General Beauregard, by the timely arrival of General Buell's army.

"Grant, then, is removed from his command, but remains at the headquarters of his successor, Halleck; he ruins him as he ruined Fremont. He next urges McClellan to attack Lee before Richmond, and Lee defeats McClellan. Grant then returns to the West and besieges Vicksburg. After sacrificing half of his army he brings about a capitulation of the garrison. The joy of the nation at this very bungling performance was such that almost no honors were withheld from Grant. He was appointed successor to Rosecrans, an abler General than he, and reaped the fruit of the ingenious plans laid by Rosecrans. Grant is then summoned to the East and placed in command of the army which McClellan had so splendidly organized. He had four hundred thousand men, and Lee had only fifty thousand to oppose him. Yet Lee beat him in every battle, and disabled two hundred thousand of his men. When, finally, less than twenty thousand of Lee's heroes were left, Grant, by sheer force of numbers, brought about the surrender of the latter. Such is the General of the United States army, and such are the services on which he haughtily demands to be made President of the Republic. He is an intriguer, a very reckless General, a man of doubtful veracity, and of little mental capacity. The people generally see through him, but the army demands his elevation to the Presidency; and the army is all-powerful in America."

Patriotic Letter from Senator Doolittle--He Supports the Democratic Ticket.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1868.

O. H. Ostrander, Esq., Dannville, Pa.:

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, in which, speaking for yourself and forty-eight other Conservative Republicans of your town, you express a "sense of disappointment and regret that no better names had been offered by the Democratic party to lead the conservative and patriotic masses of the people to victory, and the Radical Republican party to deserving and merited defeat. As a gentleman and a statesman, Mr. Seymour holds our respect, but as a Peace Democrat we are indisposed to vote for him," and you are pleased to say that if my name, among others, had been placed at the head of the ticket, "all would have gone well, and victory would have been certain." You desire my opinion upon the situation and "the prospects of a third party."

I thank you for the confidence thus reposed in me, and shall not shrink from the responsibility of stating frankly my opinion.

I do not think the organization of any third party is wise, or can work any practical good to the great cause in which we are engaged. In the very nature of things, when great principles are at stake, there are, and there can be, but two effective political parties. "He that is not for me, is against me," in politics as well as in religion, is a truth upon which every wise man is compelled to act.

What, then, is the great and paramount issue? What is that great and unpardonable wrong for which the Radical party is now arraigned and should be overthrown?

It is substantially this:

In violation of the Constitution—in violation of pledges made and often repeated, from the first battle of Bull Run to the end of the war; pledges to the North to get men and money; pledges especially made to the Democracy to get their support in the field, and in the elections; pledges made to the South to induce them to lay down their arms, and to renew their allegiance; and pledges to foreign powers to prevent intervention—in violation of all these solemn pledges, upon which we invoked the blessings of Almighty God upon our cause, and by which alone we gained strength to master the rebellion—in violation of the natural inalienable right of the civilized men of every State to govern themselves, and in violation of the clear provisions of the Constitution, which leaves to each State for itself the right to regulate suffrage, this party has, without trial, by *ex post facto* laws, disfranchised hundreds of thousands of the most intelligent of their citizens, and has forced upon ten States and six millions of our own Anglo-Saxon race, the universal and unqualified suffrage of seven hundred thousand ignorant, and, in the main, half civilized negroes.

This is the great wrong for which that party is arraigned at the bar of public judgment, and for which it should be overthrown.

To consummate that great wrong, they have abolished all civil government, and civil liberty, even in these ten States.

They have established five absolute military despotisms, wherein all rights to life, liberty, and property, are subject to the will of one man.

They have kept the Union divided.

They have prevented the restoration of industry.

They have kept down the credit of the Government during three years of peace, to a point so low, that to the shame of every American, the six per cent. bonds of the United States sell for only 73 in gold, while the bonds of Brazil, bearing only four per cent. interest, bring over 90 in gold.

They have encroached upon the just rights of the Executive.

They have threatened the independence of the Supreme Court.

They have unjustly, and without cause, impeached and put upon trial the President himself, and by every species of denunciation, and even by threats of assassination, have endeavored to force the Senate to convict him, in order to place in the executive chair one who will use all its power to consummate that gigantic wrong against the Constitution, against our plighted faith, against civilization, and against our own race and kindred.

The Convention in New York met for the purpose of organizing to overthrow the party in power for this great wrong, and to restore the Union and the Constitution and the rights of the States and all the States under it. Now, I do not say the nominations made at New York are the very best that could have been made for that purpose.

The elements to be organized into a victorious army were four fold. To use a military figure there were four Army Corps to be organized into one grand army:

First. The great Democratic Corps.

Second. The War Democratic Corps.

Third. The Conservative Republican Corps.

Fourth. The Civilized Southern Corps.

The first, or Democratic Corps, was fully organized, with ranks well filled, but not in sufficient numbers to secure the victory.

There was the War Democratic Corps which supported Lincoln in 1864; but which, in consequence of the great wrong above mentioned, was ready to sever itself from the Radical army under Gen. Grant; and there was the Conservative Republican Corps, of which you are pleased to speak of me as a leader, who, for the same reasons, were ready to join the Grand Army, and do all in their power to bring success to our cause.

The two last are the recruiting corps. They hold the balance of power. As a matter of policy, had the first office been given to a chief of the one or of the other, it would have made our victory more easy, if not more certain.

Everybody knows that the result of this contest is to depend upon the important question, whether we shall be able to recruit those two corps in sufficient numbers, and carry them to the hearty support of Mr. Seymour. If we can, victory is with us. If we cannot, victory is against us.

In my judgment, it is our duty to do so. The very life of the Constitution is involved, and with it, the rights of the States and the liberties of the people.

I cannot hesitate for one moment; my judgment is for it; my whole heart is in it. So far from relaxing, we should redouble our efforts. Bear in mind that the war was ended three years ago, when a new era was opened in political affairs; that Mr. Seymour is a man of high character, of unquestioned patriotism, of great ability and experience, wholly with us upon the living and paramount issue; and that if elected, he will make a most able and dignified President; and certainly no Pennsylvanian will forget that, but for his promptness and energy in forwarding the forces of New York to Gettysburg, that great battle might have been lost and Pennsylvania overrun. While, in General Blair, we have a civilian and a soldier whose promptness and indomitable resolution seized Camp Jackson, and saved Missouri from secession, who always stood among the foremost of the War Republicans, in council and in the field, while the war lasted; and, when it was over, was among the first to demand that for which the war was prosecuted—the Union of the States under the Constitution, with their rights equality, and dignity unimpaired.

Let us unite for a victory! Let us have peace—a peace which comes not from a violated Constitution and the despotism of the sword, but a peace which comes from a restored Union and the supremacy of constitutional law, by which alone liberty is secured. Respectfully, yours,

J. R. DOOLITTLE.

☞ Senator Grimes has recovered. His constitution bore him through; but his party has the tertiary paralysis.

NOTHING
WILL BE LEFT
UNDONE
WHICH untiring energy and plenty of means can do, to keep the subscriber's store the best place to buy
BOOTS & SHOES,
LEATHER
AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
—AT—

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. Quick sales, small profits, increasing business, are hackneyed terms, but they exactly express the condition of things in Rawson's building, coner Whitehall and Hunter streets.

Just Received for Retail:
Ladies' Fine Serge Silk Gore GAITERS,
Ladies' Fine Serge Crescent DALMORALS,
Men's Fine Calf CONGRESS GAITERS,
Men's Fine Calf BALMORALS,
Men's Fine Calf JERSEY TIES,
Men's Fine Calf OXFORD TIES,
Men's Fine Calf Stitched BOOTS.

For Wholesale:
Ladies', Gents', Misses', Youths' and Children's Shoes of all kinds and qualities. Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Harness Leather, Calf Skins, &c.
I. T. BANKS,
Rawson's Building,
july 10 Cor. Whitehall and Hunter sts.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
ALABAMA STREET,
ATLANTA,......................GEORGIA.
WHITE & WHITLOCK,
PROPRIETORS.
W. D. WILEY, Clerk.

Having released and renovated the entire House, we are prepared to entertain guests in a most satisfactory manner. Charges fair and moderate. Our efforts will be to please.

Baggage carried to the Depot free of charge.
june16-d3m

UNITED STATES HOTEL.
SASSEEN, YORK & JOURDAN,
PROPRIETORS.
Within 100 yards of the General Passenger Depot.
Corner Alabama and Prior Streets,
E. R. SASSEEN,
B. W. YORK
R. T. JOURDAN. } ATLANTA, GA.
J. W. F. BRYSON, R. T. JOURDAN, Clerks.
june16-dtf

E. E. BROWN. W. F. BROWN.
BROWN'S HOTEL,
(Opposite Depot)
MACON, GA

THIS long and well known Hotel, with its unequalled system, still presents itself to the traveling public.

The House was opened on the 1st of January, 1856, and took at once a prominent position among the "first class" Hotels of the country. It has never been closed since, but it has been steadily increasing in prosperity, till it acknowledges no successful rival in the business in the State.

Recent improvements and refurnishing of the House, which is still in the hands of the Proprietors, have left nothing to be desired by those who love their ease and enjoy the comforts and luxuries of life. The Hotel is admirably situated for the convenience of the travelling public, being situated opposite the Passenger Depot, and but a few steps from the same. It has a retinue of well trained servants in every department, and the Proprietors will spare no pains or expense to sustain the established reputation of the Hotel. Special attention paid to the wants of lady guests, who may sojourn at the House, and none shall go away dissatisfied, if an earnest endeavor to please will secure a liberal share of the public patronage. je16-dtf

SCREVEN HOUSE,
SAVANNAH.......................GEORGIA.
SAVANNAH, GA., March 19, 1868.

THE above HOTEL, of modern construction, with all the conveniences of the best Northern Hotels, has recently changed hands, and is now conducted by
T. S. NICKERSON,
Of the PLANTERS' HOTEL, Augusta; NATIONAL HOTEL, Atlanta, and NICKERSON HOUSE, Columbia, S. C.

The furniture throughout is of the most elegant description, the rooms scrupulously clean and well ventilated, and the attendance is equaled by none in the South.

Travelers stopping at the above Hotel will find the comforts and conveniences of their own homes.

The proprietor pledges himself that every delicacy afforded either by Northern or Southern markets, will be constantly supplied to his table.
june16-d3m

KENNESAW HOUSE,
Marietta, - - - - - Georgia.

A NEW AND FIRST CLASS HOTEL, newly and elegantly furnished, containg over fifty rooms, especially arranged and adopted for families. For comfort and convenience, the Kennesaw will compare favorably with any house in the South.

Passengers on the evening trains on the Western and Atlantic Railroad from Atlanta, take supper at this house. The table is furnished with the best the market affords, and ample time afforded for the enjoyment of a hearty meal.
FLETCHER, FREYER & CO.
june16 3m Proprietors.

Tennessee House,
ROME, : : : GEORGIA,
J. R. Stansberry,
july1-d1m Proprietor.

TIBBS HOUSE,
DALTON..............................GEORGIA,
BY J. D. CAMPBELL,
(Formerly of Montgomery Hall, Alabama.)
july1-d1m

HUSON HOUSE,
KINGSTON..........................GEORGIA.
COX & McCRAVEY, Proprietors.
july1-d1m

COX & HILL,
Wholesale dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
LIQUORS,
SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.
Peachtree street.
june 16—d3m ATLANTA, GA.

Great Reduction
—IN—
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
PHILLIPS & FLANDERS,
WHITEHALL STREET........ATLANTA, GA.,

HAVE on hand and are receiving weekly a good assortment of DRY GOODS of every variety which they offer to sell at REASONABLE PRICES. Persons will do well to examine their stock before making their purchases.
july3—d3m

To Flour Dealers.

WE are now running the City Mills and are prepared to furnish the BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, at the very lowest market rates. Can, also, furnish BRAN in any quantity.
july10-d1m W. G. PETERS & CO.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
—:o:—
SWANSON & BOYKIN,
WHITEHALL : : : : STREET,
Wholesale and Retail dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
Oils, Chemicals,
Toilet Articles, Perfumery, &c.
ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE:
250 BOXES FRENCH GLASS,
5 TONS WHITE LEAD—(ALL GRADES.)
40 GALLONS No. 1 COPAL VARNISH,
40 GALLONS No. 1 COACH VARNISH,
20 GALLONS No. 1 DAMAR VARNISH.
And everything else usually found in A FIRST CLASS DRUG HOUSE, all of which is offered
LOW FOR THE CASH!
Rosadalis, the Great Blood Purifier,
Which Physicians and Invalids declare superior to any other alterative ever offered to the public.
☞CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.
july2—d3m

ATLANTA CLASSICAL COLLEGE,
For Young Ladies.
J. T. MONTGOMERY, A. M., President and Professor Natural Sciences.
Rev T. F. MONTGOMERY, A. M., Chaplain and Professor Moral and Intellectual Science.
W. R. JONES, A. M., Professor Mathematics.
W. P. HOWARD, A. M., Professor and Principal Music Department.
Mrs. SARAH B. AUSTIN, Teacher of Ancient and Modern Languages.
Miss SUE OWINGS, Teacher of Preparatory School.
Miss HENRIETTA E. ROCKWELL, Teacher of Instrumental Music.
Mrs. REBECCA WELCH, Teacher of Vocal Music and Gymnastic Exercises.
Mrs. CAROLINE E. GOODMAN, School of Design.

THE Summer and Fall Term will begin on Monday, June 22, and continue twenty consecutive weeks. No pupil will be received for a less time than ten weeks or one quarter.
Tuition in College course, embracing the Languages and Vocal Music, per quarter, invariably in advance..........$18.00
Instrumental Music and use of Instrument, per quarter, invariably in advance..........18.00
School of Design, each branch..........7 50

The Board of Instruction is now full, and the College Curriculum complete. The School of Design embraces every variety of Penciling, Drawing, Designing, Painting, Embroidery, Wax-work, &c., for which an appropriate room has been fitted up.

The Gymnasium embraces every variety of physical exercise and amusement suited to young ladies and girls, the object being to develope and strengthen the physical organization and at the same time to cultivate in the pupil an easy and graceful motion. The principal exercises and amusements are Calisthenics, Dumb-Bells, Croquet, Ten Pins, Graces, Battledoor, &c., &c. A spacious hall has been arranged and furnished for these exercises. A small fee will be expected from each pupil to keep up the instruments.

It will be seen that the above organization embraces the entire scope of female education adopted in Europe or America. Will sensible and reflecting men appreciate and encourage the enterprise, so that Atlanta may be able to boast of the first American school, with all the advantages of Oriental Universities?

We will see. June 17-dtf

UNIVERSAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
A GOOD MAN Leaveth an INHERITANCE PROV. XIII. 22.
1865
OF NEW YORK.
Office No. 69, Liberty Street.
The Original Joint Stock Life Insurance Co. in the U. States.
The Business of this Company is exclusively confined to the Insurance of First Class, healthy lives.
THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE

Of the STOCK system of Life Insurance, as opposed to the Mutual, is a low rate of premium, for stated sum insured, which is IMMEDIATE, SECURED, and CERTAIN, in lieu of a high rate of premium and promised dividend, which is Distant, Contingent and Uncertain—this so-called dividend being merely a return of a portion of the excessive and unnecessary premium charged in the first instance.

☞The premiums charged by the "UNIVERSAL" are nearly one-third lower than those charged by the majority of Mutual Companies.

The "UNIVERSAL" desires to call the particular attention of Agents and others to the new "Return Premium Table," which has been prepared by the Actuary of the Company. It will be noticed that these Rates average less than the ordinary rates charged by Mutuals. The inducements offered by this Table are equal to a reversionary dividend of one hundred per cent. of all premiums paid.

RATES TO SECURE $1,000 AT DEATH, WITH A RETURN OF ALL PREMIUMS PAID.

AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate	Ten Payments Rate	AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate.	Ten Payments Rate.
25	$21.49	$37.48	45	$ 53.48	$ 79.18
30	25.50	43.10	50	74.57	104.27
35	31.34	51.04	55	108.27	142.26
40	40.07	62.44	60	163.25	201.01

EXAMPLE.—A man aged 30 insures his life for $1,000, and pays $43.10 per annum on the 10 payment plan, and dies after having paid five annual payments, or $215.50, his policy will be good for $1,215 50

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
William Walker, President; Alexander W. Bradford, Counsellor at Law; Henry M. Alexander, Randolph, Alexander & Green; Samuel D. Babcock, Babcock, Bros. & Co.; William G. Lambert, Geo. C. Richardson & Co; Henry A. Smythe, Collector Port of New York; Martin Bates, Martin Bates, jr., & Co; James M. Holsted, President American Fire Insurance Co.; George S. Coe, President American Exchange Bank; Henry Day, Lord, Day & Lord, Counsellors at Law; William V. Brady, Ex-Mayor city of New York; Robt L. Kennedy, 99, 5th Avenue; Sheppard Homans, Actuary Mutual Life Insurance Co.; George T. Hope, President Continental Fire Insurance Co.; Thomas M Markoe, M. D., 4, East seventh street; Samuel W. Torrey 22, Exchange Place; John T. Metcalfe, M D., 34, East Fourteenth street; Henry A. Hurlbut, late President Second National Bank; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D., 394, Fifth Avenue; John Wadsworth, New York city; George A. Peters, M. D., 20, West Twenty-ninth street; William T. Bladgett, William Tilden & Nephew; J. C. Goodrich, Brooklyn; Henry J. Furber, Vice President.

OFFICERS:
WILLIAM WALKER, President. HENRY J. FURBER, Vice Pres'nt. JOHN H. BEWLEY, Sec'y.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary. EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

This Company having established a "SOUTHERN BRANCH OFFICE" in this city for the transaction of its business in the Southern States, parties wishing Agencies will please address the undersigned. Office Alabama street, next door East of Atlanta National Bank.
J. W. SHACKLEFORD, Manager,
june16—d1aw3m Southern Department.

T. G. RUST. T. H. JOHNSON. B. B. LOCKETT.
RUST, JOHNSON & CO,
Cotton Factors,
WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED,
OFFICE DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
☞Collections attended to and Remittances promptly made.
ALBANY, GEORGIA.
june16-d6m

J. E. GULLATT,
Iron and Brass Founder, Etc.,
All kinds of Iron and Brass Castings executed with dispatch
BUILD AND REPAIR ENGINES AND BOILERS, SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS,
Fit up Steam and Water Piping.
Shop on Railroad Street, opposite Georgia Railroad Machine Shop, Atlanta, Ga.
june19-d3m

COTTON GOODS.
10 BALES AUGUSTA 4-4 SHEETINGS,
10 bales Augusta 4-8 Shirtings,
20 bales Roswell Cotton Yarns.
For sale by FAINS & PARROTT,
No. 7 Cherokee Block,
Peachtree street,
apr10— Atlanta, Ga.

G. W. JACK'S
CANDY AND CRACKER
MANUFACTORY
Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.
June 20—dtf

ROOFING! ROOFING!!
STILLS, BRANDY STILLS.
Hunnicutt & Bellingrath,
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,
Copper Smiths, Workers in Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc and Tin.
Dealers in
PUMPS,
HYDRAULIC RAMS,
RUBBER HOSE,
WATER CLOSETS,
DRAIN PIPES.
Iron, Lead and Block Tin, Pipe for Steam, Gas, and Water.
Steam Fittings, Whistles, Ganges, Globe and Connecting Cocks, Oil Caps, etc.
Sheet Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc and Tin Plate Gass Fixtures.
Chandalier Pendants, Brackets, etc.
☞Parties wanting Roofing in Tin or Sheet Iron, will do well to confer with us before letting your work.
All work guaranteed.
Thankful for past favors and beg a continuance of the same.
HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,
Corner Alabama and Loyd Streets,
june16-d3m Atlanta, Ga.

PHŒNIX PLANING MILL,
NEAR MEDICAL COLLEGE,
Atlanta - - - - - Georgia.
SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,
Made to order and warranted to give satisfaction.
FURNITURE,
MADE ON SHORT NOTICE,
At New York Prices.
Turning and Scroll Sawing
DONE TO ORDER.
Lumber Dressed,
AND
TONGUED AND GROOVED,
AND
Lumber For Sale.
☞Particular attention paid to shipping.
LANDSBERG & HARRIS, Proprietors.
feb17—c Atlanta, Ga.

FAINS & PARROTT,
Wholesale Grocers,
AGENTS
ROSWELL COTTON MILLS,
TREDEGAR NAIL WORKS,
J. O. EARNESTS' FLOURING MILLS,
No. 7 Peachtree street,
ATLANTA,........................GEORGIA,
Have in Store and offer to the Trade the following articles at
Bottom Prices for Cash:
40 CAR LOADS CHOICE WHITE CORN,
500 sacks J. O. Earnest's celebrated Family and Extra Family Flour,
300 sacks R. F. Earnest's Extra and Extra Family Flour—very fine,
150 sacks A. Bowman's Extra Family Flour, very fine,
150 sacks Brabson's and Washington Mills Extra and Family Flour,
150 sacks Watsuoo Mills Flour,
150 sacks Nathaniel Rogan's Choice Family Flour—none better,
200 sacks Fresh Ground Corn Meal,
20 barrels Florida and Southwest Georgia Cane Syrup—a beautiful and excellent article,
25 barrels Choice New Orleans Molasses,
25 barrels Baltimore Golden Syrup,
50 barrels Portland Molasses—cheap,
25 bags Fair Rio Coffee,
50 bags Good Rio Coffee,
25 bags Prime Rio Coffee,
25 bags Choice Rio Coffee,
10 bags Laguyra Coffee,
20 barrels Baltimore Extra C Sugar,
10 barrels Baltimore A Sugar,
5 barrels Baltimore B Sugar,
5 barrels Baltimore Crushed Sugar,
5 barrels Yellow C Sugar,
50 barrels bright Havana Sugar,
50 barrels Fair Havana Sugar,
7 tierces Prime Carolina Rice,
50 boxes Star Candles,
50 boxes Starch,
10 boxes Soap—common and fine,
500 kegs Nails—all sizes,
10 cases Sardines,
5 cases Cove Oysters,
5,000 pounds Tennessee Bacon Hams,
25 gross Parlor Matches,
200 dozen Mason's Blacking,
50 boxes (5 lbs. each) Spanish Float Indigo,
500 pounds Madder,
2,000 pounds Copperas,
25 dozen Brooms,
30 pounds Lorillard Maccoboy Snuff,
20 nests Market baskets,
30 pounds Ground Pepper,
300 pounds Allspice,
300 pound Race Ginger,
300 sacks Virgina Salt,
Besides many other articles usually found in a Grocery House. Call and examine our stock before making your purchases.
FAINS & PARROTT,
No. 7 Cherokee Block,
apr10— Peachtree street.

HERRING & LEYDEN.
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Comprising all Branches of the business represented in the
Custom and Ready Made Departments of
Men's, Boy's and Children's
CLOTHING.
STAR SHIRTS!
With FURNISHING GOODS of every description at LOWER PRICES for READY CASH ONLY than ever sold in this market
HERRING & LEYDEN,
Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

ROCK ISLAND
Manufacturing Company.

FINE all-wool SPRING CASSIMERES, JEANS, &c., on consignment, for sale VERY LOW to Wholesale buyers. Merchants are invited to call and see Styles and Prices.
HERRING & LEYDEN, Agents,
Whitehall street,
Atlanta, Ga.

DOMESTICS
At Wholesale Only.
4-4 SHEETING,
7-8 SHIRTING,
3-4 SHIRTING,
7-8 DRILLS,
OSNABURGS,
STRIPES,
YARNS,
BURLAPS.
For sale at FACTORY PRICES, by
HERRING & LEYDEN, Agents,
Whitehall street,
mar20—T Atlanta, Ga.

TO THE PUBLIC.
OFFICE GEORGIA RAILROAD,
Office of the Superintendent,
AUGUSTA, GA., June 30, 1868.

AGENTS of this Road have been instructed to Sell Tickets to the Conventions to be held in Atlanta, on the 4th and 22d of July next.

Passengers paying FULL FARE going will be furnished with a RETURN TICKET FREE, good for Three Days succeeding the days of the CONVENTIONS.

The privilege extended only to those purchasing Tickets before getting on the Cars.
E. W. COLE, Gen'l Supt.,
July2—d20t Georgia Railroad.

E. E. EARNEST,
No. 2 Empire Building,
Whitehall street........Atlanta, Ga.,
DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, &c.

KEEPS constantly on hand a good stock of everything that is kept in a first class Jewelry Store.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted to give satisfaction. july3—d2m

EDWARD J. HOLDEN & CO.,
Successors to the late SAMUEL D. WILLMOTT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL SAWS AND FILES
Of all descriptions,
No. 4 Liberty street..........New York.
EDWARD J. HOLDEN & CO. FILE & SAW MANUFACTURERS

SPECIAL attention given to the manufacture of our PATENT GROUND CIRCULAR SAWS; also, Shingle, Mill, Mulay, Gang, Cross-Cut, Tenon, Hand, Panel, Rip, and Butchers' Bow Saws; also, Turning and Felloe Webs.

We also continue the manufacture of our well known brand of FILES, made of the best English Cast Steel; cut by hand and fully warranted to be equal in quality to the best English.

We respectfully solicit orders, which we are prepared to fill promptly, at the lowest rates and figures. aug31—d1y

BUSINESS TICKETS.
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD,
OFFICE MASTER OF TRANSPORTATION,
Atlanta, Ga., June 4th, 1868.

BUSINESS TICKETS entitling the holder to ride ONE THOUSAND MILES on the Western and Atlanta Railroad can be procured for Thirty Dollars on application to
W. R. WEBSTER,
june4-d3m General Ticket Agent.

1868
Summer Arrangem
GREAT WESTERN PASSENGER ROU
TO THE NORTH AND EA
—VIA—
LOUISVILLE, CINCINNA
—OR—
INDIANAPOLIS
—:o:—
Passengers by this Route have choice of
Twenty-five Different
NEW YORK
Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washi
Passengers holding tickets by this route to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, Washington without extra charge.
☞Fare Same as via Knoxvill Augusta.
—:o:—
TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA
Daily at 8:15 a. m. and 7 p.
After arrival of all Southern Trains, and close connections to above named cities.
—:o:—
☞Check Baggage to Louisville, will be re-checked to destination on of Louisville and Nashville Railroad fore arrival at Louisville.
Magnificent Sleeping C
ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.
AMPLE TIME FOR MEALS & GOOD
ASK FOR TICKETS
VIA LOUISVILLE
☞Tickets by this Route for sale at
General Ticket Office, Atlan
JOHN B. PECK,
may5—d3m Master of Transporta
DAILY PASSENGER LI
BETWEEN
Atlanta and New Yor
Philadelphia, Washingto
AND OTHER
EASTERN CITI
VIA
Western and Atlant
—AND—
Virginia & Tennessee Railw
ALL RAIL ROUT
Time Table, May 1st, 186
NORTH.
Leave Atlanta
Leave Dalton
Leave Knoxville
Leave Bristol
Leave Lynchburg
Leave Washington
Leave Baltimore
Leave Philadelphia
Arrive at New York
SOUTH.
Leave New York
Leave Philadelphia
Leave Washington
Leave Lynchburg
Leave Bristol
Leave Knoxville
Leave Dalton
Arrive at Atlanta
Time between Atlanta and New York,
☞The GREAT MAIL between Atlan New York is carried exclusively by this
Sleeping Coaches on all Night T
THROUGH TICKE
GOOD UNTIL USE
—AND—
BAGGAGE CHECKED TH
TO ALL IMPORTANT POI
JOHN B. PEC
may5—d3m Master of Trans
WESTERN & ATLANTIC RA
ON and after May 13th, 1868, Passen will run as follows:
GOING NORTH.
LEAVE ATLANTA
8.15 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUND PASSENGER
4.15 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUND ACCOMMODATION
7.00 P. M. DAILY GREAT
COMING SOUTH.
ARRIVE AT ATLAN
3.45 A. M. DAILY GREAT SOUT
11.00 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUND
1.10 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUND
Pullman's Patent Sleepin
may11—d Master of
ATTENTION, GEORG
Cheapest House in
ALL who want to SAVE MONEY their GROCERIES AND DRY
BOYD, WALLS &
Corner Whitehall and
ATLANTA
april4—d
Chicago Ale De
BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKIE
Sample Rooms, No. 14 Alabama to the United States Hotel.